

## POLK AGAIN PRESIDENT

### CHOSEN AT THE INDIANAPOLIS COUNCIL.

Slight Misunderstanding with the Anti-Sub-Treasury People—Sub-Treasury Plan Approved—Officers Chosen—Changes of Constitution—Ocala Platform Reaffirmed.

Regarded with Anxiety.  
Nearly every politician in the country had his eyes upon the Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance at Indianapolis. The Alliance has not been a political organization, and it was the uncertainty whether it would declare in favor of taking a hand in the saving of the country, which will be in the regular order of things next year, or not, that kept alive so much of interest among the professional statesmen. Then, too, the National F. M. B. A. was also in session at the same time and place, which tended not a little to excite speculation as to the probable outcome.

There were present nearly all the men who have attained prominence in this movement, among them those whose portraits are presented in this article.

Upon the assembling of the Supreme Council, Mayor Sullivan delivered an address of welcome, to which J. F. Tillman, secretary of the executive committee, responded. At the open meeting on the first evening President Polk delivered his annual address.

He began by calling attention to the grave responsibilities which rest upon the members of the Supreme Council and predicting glorious results if the power of the alliance was wisely directed.

The speaker, after presenting an argument showing discrimination against the agricultural classes, proceeded to state their demands, saying:

"We demand government control of transportation; we demand the retention of our public lands; the use of our public lands for the benefit of the people; we demand the prohibition of gambling in futures of agricultural

and mechanical products; we demand the free coinage of silver; we demand that no class or interest shall be taxed to build up any other class or interest; we demand the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people; we demand a direct tax on incomes; but, more important than all these, broader and deeper than all these, and first of all these, is the transcendently paramount demand that our national bank system be abolished and that the people's money shall be issued to the people direct by the government at a low rate of interest and in sufficient volume to meet the requirements of our growing population and trade.

"The supreme issue before the American people is a direct financial reform. These powers and functions, designed by the framers of our constitution for the benefit of the people and appropriated by corporate and monopolistic combinations, must be restored to the people, to whom they rightfully belong. This can be done only through persistent effort, unwavering fidelity to principle and harmonious united action."

Early in a business session President Polk laid before the convention the official letter addressed to him by Chairman W. S. McMillen of Mississippi, requesting to be heard in behalf of the

complaints and protests of the anti-Sub-Treasury Alliance men.

The letter produced the wildest confusion and disorder. Several members yelled out: "We don't want to hear anything from him. He is a traitor. We want to destroy him with all our enemies put together. Down with his trick to sow discord among us."

Finally a motion to appoint a committee of five to consider the protest prevailed by a two-thirds majority, and the convention also immediately adopted a resolution to stand by the Sub-Treasury plan. It was arranged that Dr. Yeaman present the protest before the National Alliance, and that a reply be permitted. Later the committee of five was informed that they could not be heard unless they furnished the council with a copy of the protest. This the anti-sub refused to do, and they could not present their protest in person, and that ended negotiations between the two wings of the Alliance.

Discussions upon many questions were spirited, but resulted in no decisive action. The election of officers resulted in the reelection of L. L. Polk, President; H. H. Loggins of South Dakota, Vice President; J. H. Turner was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer, and J. F. Willits, of Kansas, National Lecturer.

The committee on confederation of the various industrial organizations is composed of five representatives from each of six organizations, and was chosen by the latter for the purpose of calling a congress of all the labor and industrial classes. It had been decided previously to convene the congress at Washington, on Feb. 22, but the South and West made such strong objections to that place that it became necessary to

decide upon some other location. The matter occasioned lengthy discussion, and ended in referring the question to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Terrell, Tubbeneck and Baumgarten, with instructions that either Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, or Springfield, Ill., be chosen. This committee will make a decision soon.

A committee of four, consisting of C. W. MacCune and H. Baumgarten, F. W. Gilrath and J. B. Steele, was appointed to prepare the address to the laboring people setting forth the objects and purposes of the February meeting, which address is to be published within twenty days.

The committee on constitution submitted a lengthy report, making various recommendations, and every recommendation was adopted. By one of the amendments the State business agents, who have heretofore been members of the council, were excluded from membership.

An amendment aimed against the Knights of Labor was also adopted. Under the constitution persons with "mixed occupations" were entitled to membership, but this clause was repealed and the discussion showed a determination on the part of the Alliance to confine its membership to farmers and farm laborers.

The clause which provides for a national legislative council composed of the

various State Alliance presidents was stricken out. A substitute was adopted consisting of a committee of five to be elected by the council and to act as advisors to the President. Another amendment permits females to pay the per capita tax and become the basis of representation as well as males.

A resolution was offered, asking Congress to pension only honorably discharged Civil War soldiers and to provide for the payment of all pensions by issuing Sub-Treasury notes for that purpose. Jerry Simpson and General Weaver led the opposition, and Congressman Livingston, President Polk and others from the South favored its adoption. When put to a vote the resolution was carried by a decided majority.

The scandal growing out of the connection of the State agents with the National Union Company was called to the attention of the council by the submission of a report which recommended that the National Union Company be disbanded by the council. The whole matter was laid upon the table. A resolution was then adopted declaring that the council was not responsible for the acts of the business agents.

The Ocala platform was approved with but two changes in the wording of the Sub-Treasury plank. Where the original reads "shall issue money," it is changed to "shall issue money," and where it reads "not more than two percent interest," the last word is changed to "tax." The report was received with much applause.

The first official boycott ever declared by the Alliance was ordered against the clothing exchange of Rochester, N. Y. Some 13,000 garment makers are now locked out, and the Alliance denounces the action as a true and honest attempt to investigate as to stores that sold exchange goods and refuse to buy them.

The resolution instructing alliance congressmen not to take part in party politics was adopted, and a substitute adopted asking them not to participate in a caucus "if the Ocala demands were likely to be sacrificed."

A memorial endorsing D. P. Duncan, of South Carolina, for a place on the Interstate Commerce Commission, was adopted, and a committee composed of President Polk, J. B. Beverley, of Virginia, and Hugh Mitchell, of Maryland, named to personally present it to President Harrison.

Work and Wages.  
At the recent meeting of the learned British Association there was a discussion of the difference in the wages of men and women doing the same work. The conclusion seemed to be that there is no great difference, after all, and therefore not much to discuss.

The same matter is debated now and then in this country. All right-thinking people will agree that a woman is entitled to the pay which a man would receive for the same work, equally well done.

## GOV. HOVEY IS DEAD.

### SUDDEN DEMISE OF INDIANA'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

La Grippe Does Its Work—Trained as a Lawyer, He Was Successfully a Soldier, a Diplomat, a Legislator and an Executive—Ira D. Chase, the New Governor.

A War Hero Gone.  
The death of Gov. Alvin P. Hovey, which occurred at Indianapolis, was a shock that Indianapolis were not prepared to receive, although it did not come unexpected to those who have lately been more or less intimate with him.

When he became Governor it was with health as vigorous as one could look for in a man of his age. During the summer of 1889 he was at times confined to his room by illness, but it was nothing of a dangerous character. Early in the year following he was attacked by la grippe, and that led to the speedy end.

For weeks la grippe and its complications kept him in his room, and when he was able to leave it a great change for the worse was observable in the man once so robust.

Two months ago it was suggested by friends close to him that he should go to Mexico to do him good. He did not readily fall in with the idea, and to the last would have been willing to abandon the journey had it not been for his friends. He left the city with his party on Oct. 31, and did not return three weeks.

Crossing the alkali deserts he began to show feelings of discomfort, and reaching the City of Mexico the air of the high altitude affected him so much that it was decided to return home once, the journey being made with the Governor very sick man.

From that time on he would have his hours of feeling better and his hours of relapses. The rainy weather and the heavy atmosphere checked improvement, and becoming more and more difficult to restore the respiratory organs to their proper functions.

On the day of his death he himself realized that his condition was extremely critical, but appeared to be hopeful. His mind was clear, and he talked occasionally in a rambling way. His messenger, two Polish, an old veteran who attended him all through the war as a bugler, was constantly at his bedside, tenderly and devotedly caring for him.

During his waking hours the Governor persisted in talking with his family, and other friends and attendants, and he was able to utter a few words of encouragement and cheer, and to express his confidence in the future of the State.

The Governor showed much emotion and he strove to his forehead, assuring him that the council was responsible for the result, and the old warrior sank into peaceful sleep again.

As the day wore on his breathing became more and more difficult. Dr. Hayes, the attending physician, stated that the patient's dangerous condition was the result of the damp atmosphere, which impeded his respiration. He said that clear weather would do for the sufferer what medicine could not and anxiously telegraphed to signal some headwinds for information regarding the indications.

The answer came that it would continue cloudy and rainy all day, with a probable change to snow. The doctor's countenance changed to an expression of despair, as he turned toward the telephone. The words he uttered were: "The Governor is like a death-knell to the sufferer upstairs. The Governor rapidly grew weaker, every breath was drawn with an effort. Mrs. Menzies, the Governor's daughter, and other friends and attendants, went for a moment leaving Major Menzies and Dr. Hayes remaining with him. Miss Mary Menzies, his granddaughter, Miss Mary Menzies, who was always a favorite with him, and at sight of her as he thought his face brightened and he called out: "Mary."

At that moment his heart stopped beating, and the pallor of death overspread his features. He was laid gently back among the pillows, and his family and friends were called in. As they gathered about him the new one convulsive breath was dead.

Alvin P. Hovey was born on a farm near Mount Vernon, Posey County, Ind., Sept. 6, 1821, and was educated in the country schools and by private teachers. In 1840 he was a school teacher, and was engaged pursuing a study of law, eventually being admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced with success. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Indiana in 1850. In 1851 he became circuit judge of the Third Judicial District of Indiana and held the office until 1855, when he was made Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. He was chosen United States District Attorney for Indiana in 1856 and held the office two years.

During the civil war he entered the national service of the Twenty-fourth Indiana volunteers in July, 1861. On April 28, 1862, he was promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers and brevetted Major-General for meritorious and distinguished services in July, 1864. He was in command of the eastern district of Arkansas in 1863, and of the district of Indiana in 1865. In October, 1865, he resigned his commission and was appointed Minister to Peru, holding the position for five years. He was elected to Congress in 1868 on the Republican ticket, and two years ago was chosen Governor of Indiana.

On the morning following the Governor's death the remains were taken to the rotunda of the Capitol, where they lay in state until the afternoon, when an impressive memorial service was held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. The following morning the G. A. R. posts and other civic and military bodies turned out and escorted the remains to the depot where a special train was in waiting to carry the body and a large escort to Mount Vernon. The Governor's old home, where the interment took place.

Ira D. Chase, who as Lieutenant Governor will succeed Governor Hovey, is 57 years of age, and a native of Monroe County, New York. He spent his early manhood on a farm thirty miles from Chicago. He served as a private of Company C, Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, but fell ill before his discharge after more than a year's service. After several years in business he entered the ministry of the Church of Disciples, and filled many important pulpits of that denomination in this State, the last being at Danville, where his home is now.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

### THE CONVENTION.

While Chicago is of course the best city to hold a convention of this kind, no objection can be found with the final choice—Quincy, Wis.

The location of the convention in Minneapolis is the most sensible thing next to the selection of Chicago, and the committee could have done—Milwaukee News.

It is a great triumph. It fortifies immensely our position. It is in a large sense a national endorsement of the metropolitan status of this city. Minneapolis Journal.

St. Paul can well rejoice with her sister city at this hour, for she, too, had a finger in the pie, a shoulder to the wheel, and a hand in the hot engagement.—St. Paul Globe.

This is a decided victory for the Northwest. It is a recognition of this section that a few years ago was deemed impossible in national politics.—Oshkosh Northwestern.

That Wolf.  
That wolf which was captured in Chicago was probably looking for a place on the Mayor's not-political police force.—Milwaukee Journal.

The wolves are taking Chicago. What with bulls and bears and wolves the city is little better than a howling wilderness.—Kansas City Times.

A real live wolf was caught on Twenty-fifth street, Chicago. He had probably wandered in from the dense forests in the city limits and got lost.—Milwaukee News.

How long the people of Chicago will tolerate the presence of these marauders of the wildwood remains to be seen, but it is evident that from now on the formal opening of the World's Fair vigorous wolf hunts should be prosecuted from day to day until the "varmints" are exterminated.—St. Paul Globe.

The Carl's Unhapp.  
It will not have a pronounced effect on our markets as it would have done—but for the fact that it had been anticipated, but it is a strong bull argument, and will tend to advance prices of stocks and of grain.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A rumor in foreign countries that the export of horses to foreign countries will soon be prohibited, leads to the impression that some sinister motive rather than one of humanity lies at the base of the recent imperial edicts. The belief is gaining ground that Russia plans for a grand coup, an ending competition.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The edict has already had a temporary influence as a stimulant to speculation, and has caused a slight advance in prices in the markets of this country, and in Europe, and it may be of further service to the speculators. It would seem, however, that its effect should have a ready and well-deserved discount by the general knowledge of a situation demanding its promulgation.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Learning Monkey Talk.  
Professor Garner, of the Smithsonian Institution, is going to extend his vocabulary of the languages of gorillas and chimpanzees by living in a cage in the heart of the African forest.—Philadelphia Press.

Professor R. L. Garner, who is going to Africa to study the language of monkeys, has already studied their organs of speech. These have been popularly designated as barrel organs up to this time.—Philadelphia Record.

Professor Garner, who is studying the simian language, has already imbibed so much of the monkey as to desire to have himself caged. He intends to put himself in a strong iron cage in the gorilla country, and he can communicate with them at pleasure. In that case it will be only a step from the man to the monkey.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Washington's Cyclone.  
Getting fresh from West Indian cyclones now.—Philadelphia Record.

The cyclone is no respecter of persons or places, and is as much at home in the national capital as in the wild and woolly West.—Indianapolis News.

Old Boreas on a jamboree has little respect for place or person. The White House and the poorhouse are all one to the old blowhard.—Louisville Courier.

The fact that the Republican National Committee and a cyclone struck Washington the same day is not particularly significant. These coincidences will happen.—Buffalo Courier.

Tried to Beat Tanner.  
The death of Stratton, the faster, ought to put an end to one era.—Buffalo Express.

The world is probably very little the worse for his end by what is practically a stroke of lightning. It is about time for these exhibitions to stop.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Other men have succeeded in living without food for a similar period, but it was probably owing to a peculiar organization and practice of abstinence, and the test is of no practical value.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Odorous Whisky.  
The invention of an odorless whisky is eagerly awaited by the auditor who goes out between the acts to blow a cinder out of a man's eye.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

An odorless brand of whisky is the latest discovery. If there can be patented some way of preventing the stairs from dancing all over the front hall a man can pass the post-lodge-night ration with an even show of success.—Minneapolis Journal.

Governor Hovey.  
As Governor he had the confidence of the people of Indiana, regardless of party, and he will be truly mourned.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

His career was a full and well-rounded one, honorable to himself, his oratory to his State. Indiana can justly be proud of this one of her sons, whose death she mourns tenderly and whose memory she will cherish.—Indianapolis News.

Since the war he has been the devoted friend of the veterans of the Civil War, and the champion of their cause in pension legislation.—Toledo Blade.

Governor Hovey was not a great man—not a genius. He was rather a studious, judicious and just public official, a brave soldier and a generous, warm-hearted man.—Indianapolis Sun.

Governor Hovey was a man of character, a brave soldier, a popular leader of Republicans and a man of the people, else he never would have been elected Governor of a Democratic State.—Toledo Bee.

## HAVOC AT THE CAPITAL.

### TERRIBLE STORM IN EASTERN CITIES.

Washington and Other Eastern Cities Almost Isolated—Many Buildings Demolished and Persons Seriously Injured in the Track of the Storm.

Worst for Years.  
The storm which has been so remarkable in its varied characteristics, so disastrous in its effects and far-reaching in the area of its sweep, with its record, especially in the loss of life, the telegraph and telephone companies, as at once having equalled if not exceeded the utter paralysis wrought by the great blizzard of 1888. In truth, the day was a storm king's carnival, and as the sequel may prove, in many instances the carnival of death. Already from numerous points come reports of damage, destruction, and death, and when a cessation of the warring elements permits of a restoration of telegraphic communication with points at present inaccessible owing to the prostration of the wires, the extent of the disaster will only be fully known.

Originating near Southern Georgia or Northern Florida, this restless wave of devastation swept northward, entirely bearing down in its path the flimsy wires, snapping off trees and telegraph poles like reeds, toppling over chimneys, tearing off roofs, and crushing apparently substantial buildings, the playfulness of a child. Bounding over the Alleghenies, this awful destroyer, shrieking with fiendish glee, fell upon Baltimore, Richmond, Washington, and Philadelphia, scattering through highway and byway mementoes of its tremendous power, as if in mocking derision of man's power.

The cyclone struck Washington and lasted about ten minutes. It was accompanied by a driving rain, with vivid lightning flashes. To add to the confusion, the bells were blowing down, and buildings in various parts of the city being blown down. The worst of the storm visited the corner of F and Twelfth streets and wrecked the entire corner. A building in the course of reconstruction, and which had attained a height of four stories, was blown in upon the rear of several adjoining buildings. A number of people were employed in the course of construction a number of bricklayers were seriously injured. The workmen narrowly escaped death, but in an extension of one of the buildings crushed Mr. White, a tailor, was instantly killed, being manled almost beyond recognition. Several other employees in the establishment were seriously injured. At the White House about two tons of stone coping on the top of the mansion were blown down on the porch on the east side of the building, crushing it in. A window in the east room was also blown in. The flags atop of the White House were snuffed off as if it was glass.

At Baltimore, the wind and rain was of unusual intensity. It struck the city from the north, blowing down signs and flag-poles, and doing other damage. The roof of the gayer-looking hotel of C. S. Malby was blown off by the wind. A number of persons working in the top story were injured, but none seriously.

From all parts of Pittsburgh and Allegheny came reports of damage. Houses were blown down or unroofed, trees snapped off short, signs broken from their fastenings, and telegraph poles torn up and wires broken. In the West End of the city a three-story hotel, not yet finished, was blown down, crushing a small dwelling adjoining. The occupants all escaped but Mrs. Peebles, who was preparing dinner in the kitchen. She was buried in the ruins, and fatally injured.

The storm seemed to divide itself into two arms, originating from a center in North Carolina, one arm bearing down the coast, the other bearing northward and veering north of Washington, devastating Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New York, and passing over the city, passing away to the north, disappearing in Raritan Bay. From Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania reports, as yet meager, outline the destruction in every direction, and reports of damage can only be secured later. Suffice to say that all is chaos. The damage will be many thousands of dollars in every section of the country visited by the great storm.

MINNEAPOLIS GETS IT.  
The Convention Captured by the Flour City on the Seventh Ballot.

The next National Republican Convention will be held at Minneapolis. It was necessary for the National Committee to take action on the question of the location. The first informal ballot resulted:

New York, 9; Chicago, 2; Omaha, 5; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 4; San Francisco, 3; Detroit, 1; Pittsburgh, 2; St. Louis, 1; Chattanooga, 4.

Second Ballot.—New York, 10; Chicago, 3; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 4; San Francisco, 3; Detroit, 1; Pittsburgh, 1; Chattanooga, 4.

St. Paul Ballot.—New York, 11; Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 4; San Francisco, 3; Detroit, 1; Pittsburgh, 1; Chattanooga, 4.

Fourth Ballot.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 13; San Francisco, 3.

Sixth Ballot.—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 12; Cincinnati, 13; New York, 3; San Francisco, 3.

Seventh Ballot.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; San Francisco, 3.

Eighth Ballot.—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 12; Cincinnati, 13; New York, 3; San Francisco, 3.

Ninth Ballot.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; San Francisco, 3.

Tenth Ballot.—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 12; Cincinnati, 13; New York, 3; San Francisco, 3.

Eleventh Ballot.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; San Francisco, 3.

Twelfth Ballot.—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 12; Cincinnati, 13; New York, 3; San Francisco, 3.

Thirteenth Ballot.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; San Francisco, 3.

Fourteenth Ballot.—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 12; Cincinnati, 13; New York, 3; San Francisco, 3.

Fifteenth Ballot.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; San Francisco, 3.

Sixteenth Ballot.—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 12; Cincinnati, 13; New York, 3; San Francisco, 3.

Seventeenth Ballot.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; San Francisco, 3.

Eighteenth Ballot.—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 12; Cincinnati, 13; New York, 3; San Francisco, 3.

Nineteenth Ballot.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; San Francisco, 3.

Twentieth Ballot.—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 12; Cincinnati, 13; New York, 3; San Francisco, 3.

Twenty-first Ballot.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; San Francisco, 3.

Twenty-second Ballot.—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 12; Cincinnati, 13; New York, 3; San Francisco, 3.

Twenty-third Ballot.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; San Francisco, 3.

Twenty-fourth Ballot.—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 12; Cincinnati, 13; New York, 3; San Francisco, 3.

Twenty-fifth Ballot.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; San Francisco, 3.

Twenty-sixth Ballot.—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 12; Cincinnati, 13; New York, 3; San Francisco, 3.

Twenty-seventh Ballot.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; San Francisco, 3.

## 1880.

### ELLEN YEARS' TRADE.

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

Our Spring and Summer Styles

OF

DRY GOODS

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

Our Grocery Department,

Boots, Shoes and Clothing,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Stoves and Ranges,

Crockery and Glassware,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,

Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods

HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER,

EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES,

AT THE

PIONEER STORE

OF

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## 1891.

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SALLING



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

It is astonishing how debts will expand after being contracted.

HELLOFFITZ is the name of a new explosive. It must have sulphur and brimstone in it.

SINCE Patti's famous parrot has learned to speak Welsh she uses its tongue for a corkscreever.

ONE of these days a jury will prescribe a large dose of long-delayed justice for some vitriol-thrower.

DESPITE the anti-agitation regularly inaugurated by various dress-reform movements, the corset continues to stay.

It is quite appropriate that the Independence race-track should be kje-shaped. That is certainly a good shape for flyers.

JOHN TAYLOR, a 10-year old, at St. John, N. B., safely swallowed a toy whistle. He might be exhibited as the human whistling buoy.

THE Pullman Company will exhibit at the World's Fair the first sleeping car ever built in the United States. There has been a revolution since.

A young and blushing couple took each other for better or worse the other day on the very summit of Pike's Peak. How's that for high?

LITTLE MISS CLEVELAND begins life with a fine collection of spoons, and as she approaches the age of 18 or 20 they will accumulate about her more and more.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY gets \$1 out of his libel suit against the Pioneer Press, and the general opinion seems to be that the jury put the ciphers in the wrong place.

THIS whole Common Council of Newport, Ky., has been incarcerated in jail. However, it is not so unusual for Aldermen to be behind the bars with their constituents in front.

Mrs. KENDAL says the critics of the American press are irreproachable. As the compliment must be returned some way the same may be said of the fit of Mr. Kendal's trousers.

THE Grant monument was erected in Chicago without a single salary paid to any of the hard workers upon the committee. In New York from the outset they have had a costly office and paid their secretary \$2,400 per year for keeping it warm.

AN Ohio man hid a bottle of whisky in a stone fence. Others saw him and when he had gone appropriated the bottle and drank its contents. The whisky was drugged with strychnine and one man died of its effects. Moral: Stone fence whisky is usually fatal.

A CONTEMPORARY figures out the cost of raising a boy till he is 21 years of age at \$4,150. The trouble with that expense is that it influences entirely outside of the expenditure determine whether the boy is raised, he is worth the money or would be highly valued at the odd \$50.

A Chicago lake captain proposes to dam Niagara Falls in order to secure deeper water in the lakes. Such a thing would be certain to meet with a strenuous opposition on the part of New York and Canada, but no one would object were he to dam the malodorous Chicago River.

An old woman in the poor-house at Rutte, Mont., has received notice that she is heir to an immense estate in England. As is usual in such cases, a horde of relatives springs up, anxious to take charge of the dear old lady for the rest of her life. People never have so many devoted friends as when they inherit vast fortunes.

A PERSON in a Wilmington theater the other night arose in his seat and demanded that the performance cease unless it could be conducted according to his own ideas. The remainder of the audience were in some doubt as to whether he was a dramatic critic or a popular clergyman, but he proved to be an ordinary crank.

ONE of the exhibits to be seen in the Moorish palace at the World's Fair will be a million of dollars in gold coin. As our visitors, with scarcely an exception, will desire to feast their eyes on this tempting sight, the Moors would seem to have hit upon a very popular attraction. It is a pleasing thing to see a million of money, though one cannot have it himself.

THESE is renewed agitation in Springfield, Mass., of the dress question, the point of attack being the long dresses which sweep the streets and carry into the houses not only dirt but the germs of disease. It will be necessary, however, to bring some stronger argument against the long skirt before woman will consent to abandon it. What is mere health compared with fashion?

THE bugler of Tennyson's Light Brigade still survives and lives in Denver, it is said. The chances are that this good old man would long since have been gathered to his fathers had some fell accident ever brought him before a country school on "commencement day"—at which time and place it is an iron-clad custom to kill off and bring back from

the jaws of death, back from the mouth of hell, this long-suffering 600.

It will take more than an open letter from Lord Tennyson to convince the world that the Czar of Russia is an excellent and amiable person, not at all responsible for the cruelties and crimes which make his domain a scandal to the world. Very likely the Czar was amiable to the poet, but let Lord Tennyson go to Russia and let fall a few revolutionary words and the chances are that his views will undergo a change.

BALMACEIDA and Boulanger each left an aged mother. It appears that each man wrote a letter the day before he committed suicide, addressed to his mother, which said simply: "I go on a long journey." This duplication of last maternal messages was not the only resemblance in their feverish career or their self-inflicted death. It already appears, too, that the cause that each man professed to hold dear has survived in each country. The Boulangerists seem to have revived since the death of the man that gave their party its name, and the new Chilian "elections" have resulted in the choice of a Liberal (Balmaceda's party) Senate.

BUILDINGS eight and ten stories high are not so high when the streets are broad, but beyond that there is hardly any surrounding space in a city wide enough to make them proper. Indianapolis, with her broad streets, could stand buildings of great height well so far as seemliness is concerned. In Paris the height of buildings is regulated by law according to the width of the abutting street; nowhere in that city are they a fourth as high as Chicago's skyscrapers, and this suggests that there is more greed than need in such structures. London, with four or five million people, and Paris, with two or three million, transact their business without ten-story buildings, and sewerage and sanitary regulations are much better obeyed in those cities than here. The Chicago effort is timely. It should call a halt.

"COMPARISONS are odorous"—and somebody will think the following announcement out of all taste, and smelling very strong of anarchy, and all that sort of thing. Without pretending to settle the question of ethics or good taste, or the degree of crime in either case, we give it just as we find it in another newspaper: "Two Nebraska banks are in trouble. The First National Bank at Enterprise was robbed of several thousand dollars by three cowboys, and on the same day the National Bank at Tecumseh was closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency, having been robbed of about \$70,000 by the bank officials." Now where is the difference? Is it not really in favor of the cowboys? They had the courage to make the bank officers hold up their hands and violated no expressed faith to the public. The officers got the public confidence and cowardly stole behind people's backs. Yet the law, or the public as the case may be, will send the cowboys to the penitentiary, and if possible settle with the other thieves for 50 cents on the dollar. And this is—what do you call it, anyhow?

Boston builders and insurance men, according to the New York Commercial Bulletin, are disturbed over what seems to be the discovery that asbestos paper between floors is not only no protection against fire, but an increase of the danger. The law provides that in Boston buildings the whole area of the floor from wall to wall shall be covered with one-inch of plaster or two thicknesses of asbestos paper, or other incombustible material. It has been customary in complying with this law to use asbestos paper, but the American Architect reports some recent experiments in Germany which throw grave doubt on the value of the precaution. The fire inspector of Hamburg, it seems, has been experimenting with various kinds of floors and has found that a floor of two thicknesses of one and one-half inch boards joined at right angles was burned through in one hour and twenty minutes. The same construction with asbestos between the floorings was subjected to fire in the same way as the boards and burned in fifty-nine minutes; or twenty-three minutes quicker than without the asbestos. With ordinary roofing felt the floor burned in one hour and twelve minutes. The conclusion the inspector reached from these experiments was that all materials introduced between the floors are, to say the least, useless for protection and may be injurious on account of the foul smoke generated.

A Professor's Dilemma.  
A college professor and his daughter sat at a hotel table with the narrator of the story. In the course of conversation the professor, wishing to express negation, made use of the objectionable form "nope."

"Father," said the daughter, energetically, "you shouldn't say 'nope'; you should say 'no.'"

"I suppose so, my dear," acquiesced the father. "It is the force of habit makes me say 'nope.'"

"Why, father, have you always said 'nope'?" Inquired the young lady.

The father reflected for a moment. A dreamy smile lit up his features, and he gently and peacefully murmured, "Yep."—St. Louis Republic.

A Daguerrotype's Endurance.  
A remarkable example of the enduring qualities of the daguerrotype is to be found in the old graveyard at Waterford, Conn. In the headstone that marks the grave of a woman who died more than forty years ago her portrait is intact, covered with a movable shield. The picture is almost as perfect as when it was taken.

## FOR OUR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

What Children Have Done, What They Are Doing, and What They Should Do to Pass Their Childhood Days.

What a Boy Can Do.  
These are some of the things that a boy can do:

He can whistle so loud the air turns blue; He can make all sounds of beast and bird, And a thousand noises never heard.

He can crow or crackle, or he can chuck As well as a rooster, hen, or duck; He can bark like a dog, he can roar like a lion, And a cat itself can't beat his "meow."

He has sounds that are ruffled, striped, and plain; He can thunder by as a railway train; Stop at the stations a breath and then Apply the steam and off he goes again.

He has all of his powers in such command He can turn right into a full brass band, With all of the instruments ever played, He makes of himself a street parade.

You can tell that a boy is very ill If he's wide awake and keeping still; But earth would be—God bless the noise!—A dull old place if there were no boys.—Chicago Post.

Butty Grunt.  
I wonder why it is that everybody calls me Butty. The first thing I can remember I saw two little children peeping over the top of our sty, and one of them said:

"See the little fellow looking out from behind his ma, isn't he a regular fatty?" and ever since that day I've been called by that name.

Well, I don't much care what they call me as long as I get plenty of nice food to keep me fat. John, the hired man, is very good to our family, and every one of us, from papa Grunt down to my sister Norey, has plenty to eat. I like living very much. Life is one great sea of skimmied milk for me now, and when ma tells stories

when he takes a nap I very often take a straw and tickle his ear with it. That makes him grunt and sometimes he jumps up and chases me around the pen. One day he caught my tail in his mouth and gave it a bite that made me squeal.

I was just about scared to death one night awhile ago. You see there are woods quite near our home, and great big black bears live there. One night one of those naughty bears came to our pen and climbed over into it.

My sister Norey, who was always running away from ma, went out to see what was going on, and the bear just took her in his arms and carried her away. I suppose he made a breakfast of her the next day. We have all been very careful at night since that time. I heard pa say, though, that John shot the bear a day or two after he ate my sister.

Well, here comes John with the supper. I cannot write another line. Goodby. Butty.—New York Press.

The Labrador Duck.  
It will surprise many readers to be told that a large and strikingly marked duck, which within fifty years was moderately common upon the Northern Atlantic coast, is believed now to have become extinct.

A lad shot one in New York on the Chemung River Dec. 12, 1878, and none have been seen since.

The last one known to have been seen before that time was killed at Grand Manan in April, 1871. The one killed in 1878 was eaten before any naturalist heard of its capture—a costly meal, as, according to Dr. Cooper, had been vainly offered for a pair of skins. The head and a portion of the neck were preserved.

The history of the duck in question, the Labrador duck or the pied duck, is made the subject of an article by Mr. William Dutcher in a recent number of the Auk. Only thirty-eight specimens are known to be extant in all the museums of the world—twenty-seven in America and eleven in Europe. Yet it is only a short time since specimens might have been secured with comparative ease.

One of our older ornithologists, Mr. George N. Lawrence, of New York, writing in January, 1881, said: "About forty or more years ago it was not uncommon to see them in Fulton Market. At one time I remember seeing six fine males, which hung there till they spoiled for want of a purchaser. They were not considered desirable for the table, and collectors had a sufficient number, a pair being at that time considered enough to represent a species."

A younger ornithologist, Mr. G. A. Boardman, of Calais, Maine, says that fifty years ago, when he began to collect birds, he had no difficulty in getting a pair of Labrador ducks, which was all he wanted, but that thirty years afterward, when he tried to procure specimens for some New York friends, his collectors all along the coast reported that the birds were gone.

Unlike the great auk, the Labrador duck was a good flier, and was especially persecuted by gunners. One fact of popular interest connected with the bird is that Daniel Webster shot a pair on the Vineyard Islands, and presented them to Audubon, who in turn presented them to Professor Baird.

It is not improbable, as suggested by Mr. Dutcher, that other mounted specimens may yet be discovered in out-of-the-way places. It would not be very wonderful if some reader of this article should have the good fortune to turn an honest penny for himself, and at the same time serve the cause of science by finding in some seashore cottage or elsewhere a skin of this now famous bird.—Youth's Companion.

Heart on the Right Side.  
At Detroit a man applied at the Central Station for lodging. He is George Burns, and he is, perhaps, without a parallel in the world. He is 60 years of age, and during the rebellion served as engineer on board the man-of-war Essex. He was captured and held prisoner at Libby Prison.

After the war he became engineer on the steamship Savannah, and when that boat went upon the rocks at Gay Head in 1884 he stuck to his post and reversing the engine as she struck. He was thrown among the machinery and horribly injured. In the top of his skull he wears a six-ounce silver plate, three ribs on his left side are gone, his right knee cap has been removed and also a large portion of the right hip bone and other smaller bones of his right leg. In his right wrist there is no pulse and the right elbow has no joints. But the strangest of his complex injuries is his heart, which has been forced over to the right side of the body, where it can plainly be felt beating.

A LIAR is a man who knows all the facts about something that never occurred.

I don't like to be washed very well, so every time I take my bath ma tells me about a little pig that she knew once that always cried when he was washed. One day his mamma put him into a dry tub and he began to cry, and cried so many tears that it filled the tub, and his mamma washed him in his own tears.

Pa always says that's a pretty big story, but I think it is very funny. Pa is a very funny fellow. We have lots of fun on sunny days, and



NOSEY GOES TO BREAKFAST.

when he takes a nap I very often take a straw and tickle his ear with it. That makes him grunt and sometimes he jumps up and chases me around the pen. One day he caught my tail in his mouth and gave it a bite that made me squeal.

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## MISS CONNERS' PLUCK.

How She Kept the Stars and Stripes Over Her School.

One of the prettiest stories of the year comes from a little town in Indiana, where lives a plucky young schoolma'am who has recently shown a spirit not unlike the good old Barbara Fritchie. Her noble defense of the American stars and stripes has brought her through the press to the notice of the public from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Miss Emma Connors, the heroine of the story, teaches a district school near Crawfordsville, Ind. She is greatly humiliated to think that the little cotton flag upon which she set such store was torn and destroyed by a crowd of men who had seemingly forgotten that the great



MISS CONNERS.

war epoch ended a quarter of a century ago. That such a plot should occur again she has made a fort and arsenal of her schoolhouse, and declares that she is now prepared to defend "Old Glory" with her life's blood. That she will do just what she says no one doubts, for Miss Connors comes of fighting stock. An ancestor fell in the war of the revolution; her grandfather's bones bleach on the arid plains of Mexico, while her own father sleeps his last long sleep on a Southern battlefield.

Through her personal efforts a new flag and flagstaff now takes the place of the one that was cut down, and Miss Connors sits inside the little schoolhouse instructing classes and keeping guard over "Old Glory" with a first-class repeating rifle, which stands in a little niche just back of her desk. She rooms just across the road and within easy rifle range of the flagpole, so a night attack is as likely to be attended with disastrous results as one made under the light of the noonday sun. A paper was put in circulation among the patriotic orders and over \$100 raised with which to purchase Miss Connors a silken flag of large proportions. This

was just before that time was killed at Grand Manan in April, 1871. The one killed in 1878 was eaten before any naturalist heard of its capture—a costly meal, as, according to Dr. Cooper, had been vainly offered for a pair of skins. The head and a portion of the neck were preserved.

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SAILED FOR LIBERIA.  
Sixty-eight colored Americans Emigrate to Africa.  
A shipload of colored people from the south, who were urged of America, sailed from New York recently and landed on the little bark Liberia. They were bound for Monrovia, the capital of the negro republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, and if their ship is not wrecked they will live out the

balance of their lives on the soil from which their ancestors were dragged in chains. There were sixty-eight of these emigrants, from a dozen different sections in the South, and their departure may mark the beginning of an exodus of colored Americans to the African republic.

In the party were people of all ages from gray-headed men down to little pickaninnies. About twenty of them were men, and of these fully a dozen were preachers. As the ship lay in the East River, preparing for the voyage the emigrants were gathered around the deck in picturesque groups, says the New York Sun.

Some of the men were ragged and barefooted, having already assumed the costume they expected to wear during the long voyage. Others wore the heavy shoes, the flannel shirts and big hats of the plantations.

The preachers were more formal in their manner of dress, wearing clerical tail-coats buttoned up to the chin, and there were several weather-beaten sailors. The oldest and most dignified of the party was Rev. Robert McNeill, of Georgia. He wore an enormous beaver of ancient style, and his dialect was that of the orange groves. Many of the emigrants had been

induced to leave their homes in America by the lectures of Bishop Turner, who recently traveled through the South talking about Liberia, and the opportunities which it presents for colored men. The Liberia Colonization Society gives twenty-five acres to every colored man who settles in the republic, and the land is said to be very fertile, producing three crops of coffee each year.

## THAT WONDERFUL INFANT.

A Portrait of the Famous Midget—Her Lovely Outfit.

Baby Cleveland is a sweet, sleepy little girl, and a born boss who rules one of the most distinguished houses on Madison avenue, New York. She is quick-tempered, rebellious, and unromantic, full of vital energy and intolerant of neglect. When she wants a thing done or not done she kicks vigorously; if her wishes are not respected she doubles up her little fists, opens her mouth and yells vociferously. Her bright little eyes are gray-blue, and she has quite a shock of long, black as jet, and fine as corn-tassels. Oddly enough, she is not a dumpled baby; nobody could call her roly-poly, and she hasn't even the suggestion of a magic bracelet or necklace.

Unlike the average babe Miss Cleveland does not tub in a china bowl. She has a little rubber bath in which she flounders and splashes every other day, and after being dried she is hand-powdered like a piece of fine old mohogany, powdered until she is as dusty as a jelly-roll, and then band-



MISS CLEVELAND AND THE BABY.

aged, bundled, pinned, and blanketed in the usual way.

Baby Cleveland's measure was taken for a canopy cradle last week, but for the present she is restricted to a little Moses basket, similar to the one found in the nurseries of ages ago, but with slightly more embellishments.

The baby's outfit did not come from Paris, as has been stated by several imaginative fashion writers, nor was it bought in Boston. To quote a very high authority, "it wasn't bought anywhere." Mrs. Cleveland preferred to make the little baby garments with her own hands. All the elaborate things were sent by friends.

Among those lately received is a handsome pap spoon from the famous dining organization, the Clover Club, of which the ex-President is an honorary member, and in the way of jewelry this idolized morsel of humanity has enough to warrant a private box in the family safe.

The happy young mother doesn't say much, but it is learned on authority that she is afraid her baby girl will be squeezed and hugged to death.

## THE CHINESE RIOTS.

Scenes of Horrible Outrages Perpetrated Against Foreigners.

Considerable interest has been centered in the treaty ports in the interior of China, because of the horrible outrages there committed against foreigners. Christian missionaries especially have been subjected to the most cruel indignities and merchants from European countries residing in the treaty ports have not escaped the wrath of the Chinese fanatics. At Ichang and Wuchang, towns on the



FRANCISCAN MISSION AT ICHANG.

The rioters burned these buildings and cast the sisters into the river, but the latter were rescued by converted natives.

Yang-tse-Kiang River, the mission houses have been burned, the residences of the missionaries plundered and then fired and even the consulate buildings have been attacked. The convent of the Roman Catholic Sisters of St. Francis was burned and the sisters were carried out and thrown into the river, from which they were rescued by converted natives. The native civil and military authorities were helplessly inactive. They feared to seize the leaders of the outrages and crush the riots, lest civil war result. The European pow-

ers and the United States government have made demands upon the Chinese government to protect their subjects and threaten war if the demand is not acceded to. A reply as to what the government intends doing is anxiously awaited and if it be not speedily forthcoming vigorous steps will be taken by the foreign governments.

RETH CLEVELAND is a pretty name and an apt one. It has one danger. It will tempt autumnal poets into ditties that will make its happy mother and proud father wish it had been named Abethbamacain; Theilgathpanasa or Beth, which are equally authentic Scripture names and less inviting for jingle.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE AT ICHANG. These buildings were attacked by the Chinese, but the authorities saved them.

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FROM FLORIDA.  
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## NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Stronghold of Thieves—This Bank Was Burned—Quarrel Over a Railroad's Patients—Lost on the Lake—Accident to Tourists.

From Far and Near.  
JOHN HOPE, of Lansing, was cut to pieces by a Michigan Central express. He was asleep on the track when struck. A CHARLEVORE hunter who suffered from an injury while out hunting isn't kicking at his tough luck. He had a 22-week accident policy.

GROWER D. JOHNSON, of the firm of Johnson & Sons, organ builders, of Westfield, Mass., died of paralysis at Saginaw, where he was putting in an instrument at one of the churches.

HUNG, right in front of Thanksgiving, the Wulf-Boone, Bay City, Caro, Sebawing, Santa; Centre talked of railroad is an injury from place to place, but it will take more push than in the past to make it so.

SEVEN tugs and a whole fleet of sail boats are employed in the fishing industry at Charlevoix, the daily catch being estimated at 30,000 pounds. Fishers receive 25 cents a pound for trout and 5 cents for whitefish.

Dr. W. M. Bowditch has been formally invited by the Trustees of the Asylum at Kalamazoo with the authority of Medical Superintendent, a position he has filled with a temporary arrangement, with brilliant administrative results since June.

There has been so much man venison made in Wexford County lately by brother hunters that it is proposed to call a standing corner's jury and keep them on the track from place to place as the exigencies may require, duties to run out when the season closes.

While hunting, Charles Knapp, of Jackson, was shot in the leg by the accidental discharge of his brother's gun and will lose the member. While returning from a hunting party, Charles McLaughlin, of Bay City, slipped on the sidewalk and had one heel blown off by the charge in his gun.

AT Saginaw, a horse was impaled in the mill yard of A. W. Wright. It stepped on a pile of pine timber, which flew up and pierced the belly of the animal and stuck nearly through the body. The horse struggled in an agonizing manner and gave evidence of terrible pain. The poor brute's sufferings for a short time were most frightful to behold. It was finally shot.

After the G. R. & L. embankment accident near Kalamazoo, some weeks ago, the company ordered the injured sent to Jorgess Hospital. The Sisters in charge of the institution returned a bill for \$342. President Knapp refused to pay it, saying the amount should be only \$234, and is highly indignant because bills were sent to the individual patients. The Sisters have issued an open letter explaining their side of the case, and much bitter feeling has been aroused.

&lt;



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

THE more calls you give a laundryman the better he likes it.

NONE of the rainmakers of modern times have equaled Elijah's record yet.

MAN's wishes are not all wants. He does not need half as much as he prays for.

It seems cruel to sue a campaigner for libel. It looks like discouraging enterprise.

EVERY shot from a big gun consumes \$1,000. At this rate, war has become a very expensive luxury.

THE HOPKINS is said to be a famous cultivator of violets, but he hasn't cultivated their modest and retiring ways.

WHEN a man's hopeful comes home and tells us of an increase in his salary he can almost feel the glow of the son's raise.

IF the rain-makers can do what their friends claim for them, why don't they come to the relief of the shrunken old Mississippi River?

FIRST blood has been drawn in the Hopkins-Searles will contest. It doesn't count for either contestant, but it is distinctly in favor of the lawyers.

THE proposed formation of a rice trust in this country looks like a miserable effort to get even with the Chinese for their persecutions of the American missionaries.

IT is no longer considered out of style for a woman to have a family of children. Babies carried on the arms in the streets, and paraded in carriages, are considered better form than poodle dogs.

THE Chinese empire, from recent reports, appears to be honeycombed with plots against the existing government. In this condition of affairs the kingdom must be anything but flowery for the reigning dynasty.

A PHILADELPHIA man sat down on a tack in a street car and he now sues the company for \$2,000 damages. Many men would be glad to sit down on a tack seven days in every week for much less than this and many unfortunates have been known to do it for nothing.

WALT WHITMAN is slowly dying of paralysis at his home in Camden, N. J. Like many another man who has anticipated letters and lived and written a half a century ahead of his time, the "good gray poet" will never be appreciated until his courageous heart is stilled forever.

AN enthusiast from Ceylon wants to bring some white elephants to the World's Fair, and has submitted a proposition to the directors. If the directors are open to outside advice, we would respectfully state that the question, "Shall the fair be open Sundays?" is white elephant enough for one exposition.

AFTER serving eighteen years at San Quentin (Cal.) penitentiary for highway robbery, Shontley Hays was recently released, and is now at his old tricks again. The next time Mr. Hays is taken into duress vile it would be policy to hold him up, just once, and see what kind of a horn-pipe he can execute in mid-air.

UNDER the leadership of the Duchess of Portland nearly 1,000 Englishwomen have banded themselves together to discourage the wearing of the plumage of song birds for decorations. It might puzzle them to explain why song birds alone are to be saved from the millinery hunter. Their humanity only extends to the birds from which they draw pleasure.

SOMEbody has been telegraphing from Rome that the ancient city is to be lighted with electricity by utilizing the falls of Treverone, and calls this copying the ancients. Out in Nebraska the pretty city of Beatrice was so lighted a decade ago, the power being derived from the "Little Blue." But the citizens didn't think they were imitating people who never knew lightning could be harnessed.

DO you know how to retain your youth forever? It is very simple. All you have to do is to convert your fleshly molecules into psychic animates. It is not possible at this writing to give a recipe for this. But Thomas Lake Harris, who is now on the Pacific coast, can tell you all about it. He is the gentleman who converted Lawrence Oliphant's genius into madness with his occult theories.

AN English girl was recently attacked and thrown out of the window of a railroad carriage by a maniac who was put in the same compartment with her. The American railway car with its sixty or more occupants is highly repugnant to John Bull's sense of propriety, but the close carriage, which exposes women to insult and unprotected males to blackmail, exactly suits the squeamish Britisher.

ATLONSON should not judge the entire world. Here is the Globe of that city remarking that "there are two kinds of women in the world—one kind sits and cries silently about her wrongs, and the other storms; and raves about her rights." In other cities and States there is another class of women, of neither kind mea-

tioned above, who make and keep happy homes, and rear brave men and virtuous women for the battle of life.

A MOUNTAIN explored in Mexico some time ago, according to Mr. Vincent Loanza, and an immense body of water commenced to flow from the newly formed crater and inundated much of the surrounding country. As Mr. Loanza is a traveling man and does not say that he caught submarine fish, twelve inches long, in the newly released waters, we are compelled, in the language of Pooh Bah, to look upon this as a failure to give "corroborative detail to a bald and unconvincing narrative."

THE continual drift of Eastern people to the West and Northwest is indicated in some statistics of railway travel between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul. In eleven months the total was 140,260 tickets, the west-bound numbering 77,041 and east-bound numbering 63,199, 50 per cent. of the total being first-class, second-class, 20 per cent.; third-class, 2 per cent.; tourist, 9 per cent.; special excursion, 10 per cent. There were 19,006 second-class tickets west-bound to \$1,100 east-bound. It is evident that the Northwest is getting from the East always and giving no people.

THE notion that it is impossible to make a will which no one can break is greatly strengthened by the decision just rendered in the Tilden will case. The sage of Granary was one of the shrewdest lawyers the country has ever produced, but even he, with all his legal knowledge and precaution, was unable, it now appears, to execute a will which no one could assail. His heirs brought suit to set it aside, and after years of expensive litigation their efforts have been successful. His vast wealth will be distributed among them and New York will lose his splendid bequest for a great public library.

IT is all very well for the London Times to counsel the United States to moderation in dealing with Chili, but it gave precious little of this kind of advice when England was demanding reparation for the Trent affair from this country. England gave Portugal just as little after an English exploring party was fired on in a wild and savage part of Africa where boundaries were uncertain. A fleet on the Tagus and twenty-four hours was the measure a "great and powerful nation" like Great Britain gave Portugal then. Nor was England inclined during our war to allow for any mishaps which befell Englishmen "as an act in the same drama." One of the dispatches with which Lord Lyons pestered Secretary Seward is devoted to the "outrage" that a blockade-running Englishman in Fort Monroe was not getting his daily morning bath. This is the spirit in which England protects her citizens, and it is one reason why no one ever thought of attacking English sailors in the streets of Lisbon in the worst heat and fever of the recent feeling against England.

BILLIARDS, although it is the most thoroughly scientific game ever invented by man, seems to be about as uncertain in its results as horse-racing. On a recent night the two greatest billiardists that the world has ever seen met in Chickering Hall, New York. During their professional career they have been pitted against each other in thirty-two games, of which Slooson has won sixteen games and Schaefer a like number. To a person aware of this fact alone it would seem, therefore, as though a bet placed on either man would stand. Schaefer was the favorite. When the two champions were last in Chicago, Schaefer's careless brilliancy of style and marvelously delicate execution threw his opponent into the shade. Connoisseurs in the game concluded the question of supremacy had at last been settled. They affirmed that billiards was like singing—a supreme artist received his chief endowment from Nature. Now we must be prepared to hear another story. Mr. Slooson's friends will come forth from their retirement and will declare that truly great billiards is the result of correct modes of life, of constant study and practice, and of a complete mastery of the nerves. The question is a peculiarly interesting one. There is no doubt that Mr. Slooson represents the genius of perseverance, Mr. Schaefer the genius of natural endowment. The contest which these two gentlemen are waging has been fought on other battlefields than that of the green cloth, and will probably never be decided.

ODD FISH.

A remarkable fish was recently caught on the coast of England. It was three-fourths of a pound in weight. Its head was like that of a pike, and from the gills to the tail on each side was a bright blue band. The tail fins were also bright blue, and a network of blue lines spread itself over the head and part of the body. The oldest fishermen of the place declared they had never seen its equal before. The Italian consul at Belfast, who was passing through the town, purchased it with the idea of presenting it to the Belfast museum.

PAYMENT OF \$5 BILL.

A man who possessed a solitary \$5 bill and wanted to blow it in badly, hit upon a novel plan the other day that to save and spend it both. The bill was given him by a friend, and he was determined not to part with it. After a lengthy debate with himself he evolved the brilliant scheme of paying the note. He paid a visit to his uncle, raised \$4.92 on the bill, and spent it according to his tastes. When further funds came in he redeemed the original note.

FASHIONS FOR YOUTH.

CHARMING COSTUMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Pretty Frolicsome and Galling Dress for a Young Girl—A Most Stylish and Fashionable Glad Young Man—Hats in Soft Felt Finish Much Favored—Maternal Dignity of the Mother.

Children's Clothes.

OTHERS extract a double pleasure from the task of dressing their children prettily and tastefully. They satisfy the maternal instinct which prompts them to shield the little forms from cold and they gratify their vanity and desire of commendation at the hands of their fellow beings. True, the world is made of such weaklings, it may be called such, and to warp the mother's better judgment by heaping undeserved praise upon her child, but there is no doubt about the fact that there is an education in a well dressed and well behaved child which you can't find in your philosophy that Hamlet sneered at so contemptuously. Good clothes have the same effect upon little folks that they do upon children of larger growth; they inspire self-respect, and refine the instincts and soften the manners. When a sudden quack happened to fall upon a crowded drawing room, someone asked the meaning of it. "Why, everyone is looking at my dress," exclaimed little Lady Pinkandwhite, fully persuaded that her pretty gown must be the cause of the sudden hush. There is no particular harm in this petty display of egotism. It is always much safer to be too much afraid of what the world thinks and says about us than not to care at all about public opinion.

From the drift of my thoughts, says our New York fair writer, you may easily see that I contemplate a chat with you upon the subject of children's dress, and I am quite certain that whether you are a mother or not, you'll be interested in the subject, for, although many, very many, of us never

get any further than cutting out and making dresses for our dolls, yet there never comes a time when these buds of humanity haven't the power to set our heads nodding in friendly fashion.

In my initial illustration you will find reproduced a very pretty suit for a young girl. It may be made in pearl-gray amazon cloth, the corsage closing in the middle, and is trimmed with a plaited train of white satin, or, if you prefer, of the same shade as the cloth laid in the lining. The fronts of the corset are double. They are both sewed to the sides, and with these are cut away from the shoulder seams. They are cut half shaped and meet at a point in the back. You would do well to cut them out first in muslin. They should be piped and not fastened to the lining until the plastron has been adjusted. The little half shape as indicated and is caught in the shoulder seams in the arm holes, in the seams of the third side skirt. It is then drawn up with a bobbin. The figure is shorter in the back than in the front. The two narrow waists are cut away in front. These points are gathered most at the back. The long o'mutton sleeves are ornamented with three rows of pearls of silk or alpaca, should be bordered with a small plaited ruffle, and there should be a drawing string in the back breadth. The bottom of the skirt is garnished with two volants, both headed with galloon.

The charming costume pictured in my second illustration is suitable both as a promenade and as the dress for a young girl, and may be made up either in a lawn or marine blue vicuna, or cloth. It is partly lined with muslin and has an underskirt of the dress material; for, as will be noticed, the dress skirt is caught up on the right side, and hooked at the waist line. The corsage is draped as indicated. The embroidered standing collar comes in front. The skirt is trimmed with a broad bias band of embroidery. So also is there a band of embroidery on the corsage and the cuffs. The dress is of late years a great deal of attention has been bestowed upon boys' clothing,

and the consequence is some altogether delightful results have been attained—results combining style and picturesque effect to a high degree. The schoolboy no longer, as in Shakespeare's time, goes crawling along unwillingly to school with a shiny face and stubborn hair projecting from beneath a rude and homely cloth cap. He stops along like a little gentleman; his nutty student's cap set jauntily on the back of his head shows his hair carefully cut and smoothed hair, while the most perfect taste is displayed in every detail of his toilet. He looks the little aristocrat, or at least, the polished and well-bred little citizen, whose smiling face and laughing eyes will soon be overpowered with the earnest expression of the collegian with thought upon the awful responsibilities of foot-ball, the eight-oared barge, or running high jumps.

You will find this little man most stylishly and fashionably clad in my third illustration. He wears a suit of blue and white plastron. A highly polished white iron collar, having a patent leather top, and the latest shoes have patent leather tops. The overcoat, made in thoroughly fashionable style with a velvet collar, is thrown back with an easy grace to show the handsome checked lining. It must be confessed that the little fellow is a complete ready to show himself in public presents a very intelligent and attractive appearance—possibly not quite so elegant and picturesque a figure as the little prince in the Tower of London, but all in all, a creditable specimen of that refinement and good breeding so often met with among the boys of this practical and matter-of-fact age.

I have noticed many charming bits of headgear for children this season. They are plain felt or beaver and are most tastefully trimmed; also in rough felt and soft felt. Sailer hats, too, I note still continue popular for young girls. They are far more elegant and dressy than they were last season, and are made up in combinations of cloth and velvet. One particularly charming hat attracted my attention had a brim of black velvet edged with jet beads and a crown of cream-white cloth, surrounded by several folds of cloth with a wisp of white feather held by a pair of small, black bows. Another style has a velvet brim wider than the sailor hat and is smoothly overlaid with a piece of Irish point lace. At the back is a bow of black satin ribbon mounted with a bunch of lily buds. In short, young girls also look extremely well in the little Henry II. capotes with their pastry-corn crowns and noddling plumes at the back. For those who like to wear something of the masculine mode, I suggest the riding hat, and the saddlebag, all in soft felt, will be sure to find favor.

You will find a very pretty hat represented in my fourth illustration, a velvet felt for a little girl. The trimming consists of two bows of cream-woolen stuff with large dots, and a large cock's feather held in place by a plaited band of the stuff. Felt turbans, too, are very popular. They are trimmed with silk ribbon and have one or two small feathers, the riding hat, and the saddlebag, all in soft felt, will be sure to find favor.

The derby are also favorite forms. All, however, lies in the trimming. This must be rich, original and full of style, care being taken to hit just exactly the right shape to bring out all the good points of your face.

With the approach of winter, the careful mother had better heed to provide long warm wraps for the little ones, and in this line nothing could be more serviceable than the double-breasted paletot, which may be made up in a handsome French plaid, in drab cloth or in a durable serge. It should be trimmed with fur of some kind, and the hat must match, of course. With such a long coat a Tam O'Shanter looks well, with a single quill feather at the side and a tiny little hat made up in the same material and trimmed with the same fur completes the costume. The tailor-made long coat in beaver cloth is very stylish for young girls. It should have broad cuffs and turn-down collar in matching material. The collar and cuffs will continue to be popular for young people. They must be tailor-made. For ordinary crisp weather the cloth mantle is a seasonable garment for a young girl, adjusted to the figure at the back, loose front and double sleeves, the outer being loose and full and set high on the shoulder. And here we end our talk about what little men and women should wear in doors and out. Of course much depends upon the taste and temperament of the mother, and I should add, their patience. Two for quite as much patience and good judgment are required in dressing a trio of little girls as in working out a problem in statecraft or higher mathematics. But after the task is done comes full and complete satisfaction. The mother, as she gazes upon her work, has good reason to be satisfied. She has added largely to the happiness of those dear to her, which is her true life.

The mother in her post of maternal complacency and dignity. She presents a very sweet and gentle picture as she follows the movements of her children in the joyous throng of little ones.

A FIVE-MILE tunnel, to cost \$750,000, is projected by Leadville (Col.) parties. It will drain the principal mines below that city, and is expected to be ten years in course of construction.

SIoux FALLS "400."

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF DAKOTA'S DIVORCE COLONY.

Come from All Over the World—Old Men's Disappointed Darlings and Young Men's Slaves Seeking to Regain Single Blessedness.

Some of the "Colonists."

What a grand phantasmagoria, a pot-pourri of misplaced affections and mixed-up matrimonial alliances this place is, writes a correspondent from Sioux Falls, S. D. While throughout the length and breadth of the continent it has become known as the spot par excellence for the securing of divorces, and many queer ideas may have gained possession of the people's minds as to what it is like, none of them, queer though they may be, can do justice to the situation. Here December wed to May, old men's disappointed darlings and young men's slaves, young men with elderly affinities, unrequited love, budding hope and dead passions, all figure together in one fantastic show, which must be seen to be properly appreciated.

Sioux Falls has a population of 15,000 and the occupations of her people are varied, but the chief scene of industry is the divorce court. While this is in session—which is nearly all the time—a steady stream of humanity passes in one door, each one with an application for a divorce in hand, and out the other, with the granted divorce. The majority of the applicants are women, but there are some men. The women are all young—many less than 25 and few over 30—and the greater number of them are pretty. Some of them are very beautiful.

The most prominent of the "colonists" is Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr. Her household consists, besides herself, of her beautiful little boy, "Jamie," his nurse, and the house servants. She has a handsome little cottage situated in the midst of a pretty lawn, dotted and bordered with flower beds, and is surrounded on two sides by a low-roofed, wide-spread piazza, which gives quite an air of comfort and beauty to the house. In

beauty is something on the gypsy order, and her style in dress is much in the same line. She is possessed of a good voice, and sang in one of the churches here until the edifice couldn't hold the youths and graybeards who flocked there to hear her, and then the

good Mrs. of the congregation concluded that that was making salvation too free, and they dispensed with her services. Mrs. Hubbard sues for divorce on the ground of desertion. She married a man much older than herself—she looks to be about 20—but found the old man's darling plan of life very tedious. Her husband became jealous and she threw water on him and he arose and left her.

Perhaps one of the handsomest women who have emigrated to Dakota to regain possession of their freedom and secure the safety of their children from unpleasant domestic influences is Mrs. Louise M. Beall, of Norfolk, Va. The Bealls are related to the Harrisons of the Old Dominion, and are distantly connected with the present President. Mrs. Beall is one among the few women who are here for the purpose of getting a divorce who has been received in Sioux Falls society.

PATRICK EGAN.

The Man Intrusted with Uncle Sam's Business in Chili.

The United States Government demands from that of Chili an explanation of the bloody attack on American soldiers in Valparaiso and reparation for the injuries inflicted, and Patrick Egan, United States Minister in Chili, is the man who has presented these demands. His appointment to office was made in March, 1889. He had an uncomfortable time on account of the civil war in Chili.

Mr. Egan is an Irishman by birth, a native of the County Longford, where he first saw the light in 1841. His father was a farmer at Ballynagh before the troublous times between 1846 and 1849 compelled him to give up agriculture and remove to Dublin for the chance of making a living. In that city young Patrick received his education from the Christian Brothers. He took great interest in politics from a child, and was one of the first Home Rulers and an early member of the council at the head of the organization. Foremost among the founders of the Land League he was appointed its Treasurer, an office which he resigned in 1892. Owing to political differences at home he lived in France during the last two years of his Treasuryship. Egan came to the United States in 1893 and settled in Lincoln, Neb.

where he started a branch of the business in which he had an interest in Dublin, that of dealing in grain. He was chosen President of the Irish National Convention held in Boston in August, 1884.

Ready Answer.

Most of us are able to supply a report if we are given time to think it over, but a report half an hour after the occasion for it has passed is like a blank cartridge. It is the readiness of the report that makes it effective. The great Russian soldier, Marshal Suworoff, was in the habit of asking his men difficult questions, sometimes foolish ones, and bestowing favors on those who showed presence of mind in answering them. On one occasion a General of the division sent him a sergeant with dispatches, at the same time recommending the bearer to Suworoff's notice. The marshal, as usual, proceeded to test him by a series of whimsical questions.

"How fast is it to the moon?"

"Two of your excellency's forced marches," the soldier promptly replied.

"If your men began to give way in a battle, what would you do?"

"I'd tell them that just behind the enemy's line there was a wagon load of good things to eat."

"How many fish are there in the sea?"

"Just as many as have-not been caught."

And so the examination went on. (Ill Suworoff, finding his new acquaintance armed at all points, at length asked him, as a final poser:

"What is the difference between your Colonel and myself?"

"The difference is this," replied the soldier, coolly. "My Colonel cannot make me a Captain, but your excellency can."

Suworoff, struck by his shrewdness, kept his eye on the man, and soon afterward gave him the desired promotion.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is striking blows at vice in Berlin, beginning at the lowest stratum of society. If vice, like the fruit and vegetable receptacles, has the largest and most flourishing specimens at the top, the Emperor is beginning to reform society at the wrong end.

THE "revolution" in Brazil is another evidence that the South American republics are only military despotisms. The condition of affairs there calls to mind the harmony which prevails in "United Ireland."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Christ Crucified.

The lesson for Sunday, December 6, may be found in John 19:17-20.

INTRODUCTION.

We have reached the central point of history; all the lights of sacred story and of profane are focused here. When Jesus said, "It is finished," then true life was begun. In his prayer to the Father, he said, "I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do," and this was, as it were, the capstone. Here indeed all work finds its finishing point. No preacher or teacher has completed his task until he has fed the soul under his charge up to an apprehension of this great transaction on the cross. This lesson gives us the opportunity; may God give us the grace and wisdom to use it aright.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

And he: "Thenceforth begins the paragraph with the closing words of the preceding verse. 'They took Jesus, therefore' (Revision). Bearing his cross, Greek, for himself. See Variations. The word bearing (bastazo) refers to laborious lifting, bearing a burden. Skuld, Greek, Kranton, from which, cianum, our anglicized word.

Crucified.—Verbal form of the word cross in the preceding verse (stauros). Latin, titulus, Jesus of Nazareth, Greek, Jesus the Nazarene (Hille Union).

Read. This word (anagnosco) originally meant to gather exact knowledge, hence, to know. To the city. Or, place of the city, i. e., Bethanias. But the preposition, agnosco, means to know, takes the genitive, and the King James translation may properly stand, in preference to the Margin (Variations).

Then said. Or, went to saying. Imperfect tense. Indicating that they began it up for awhile, and naturally enough.

He said. The pronoun is emphatic, and might be rendered, This one said.

Read. From the Greek word here comes our schism, a word which in the original carries its meaning in its very sound (schizo).

There stood. Or, were standing. Pluperfect tense. Cleopas, Dettor, Cleopas. Literally, Mary of Cleopas. Mary Magdalene. Greek: Mary of Magdala.

Standing by. John was the disciple who always stood by. See Pilate's court. John 18:15. Woman. In respectful address, but not set against her above others of womankind.

Took her. Or, received her. Same word used at 2 John, 10. "Receive him not into your house." "Unto his own house." Greek: into his own; and we may broadly understand, as his own.

Accomplished. Or, finished, the same word rendered finished in the preceding verse.

Fulfilled. Another form of the word rendered finished, in the same verse. Variations.—I thirst. Or, am thirsty. Doubtless literally so.

Now. Added by the translators.

And the bearing. This phraseology is, "They filled. Rather. They held by his mouth a sponge filled with vinegar, upon a hyssop stalk."

Vinegar. A kind of sour wine, ordinarily used by the soldiers. Bowed. Greek, Klio, from which our incline, decline, etc.—Ghost. Greek, spirit, or breath (pneuma), as we would say, breathed his last.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

And the bearing. This phraseology is, "They filled. Rather. They held by his mouth a sponge filled with vinegar, upon a hyssop stalk."

That cross-bearing Christ has gone forth from before the foundations of the earth. Back in Isaiah's day, away back in Moses' time, and beyond, we descry the outlines of a cross, be it on shoulders of meekness, or on the cross of suffering, or on the cross of discovery, in settlement, in commerce, even the cross has gone before the race, borne by a man. It has been the sesame to open doors of new knowledge, the harbinger of progress, secular and religious. The key that is to unlock the secrets of the next century is cross shaped.

Jesus in our midst. He made himself one with us in all our woes, not shrinking from participation with the lowliest and meanest, albeit without sin. There was the ground of nobility and heroism. Surely sinlessness will hold itself aloof from such vile contact. Behold Jesus in the midst. He eateth with publicans and sinners. This is a shrewd warning to the last there hang two things upon their crosses. Dismal denouement. But it suits our Lord best to make his capture from the life of flesh, just as he came. Linking us to him, he was crucified, and Jesus in the midst. Now surely we may believe it. "Underneath are the everlasting arms." As Spurgeon has said: "Sin may drag thee ever so low, but Christ's great atonement is still under all."

The place where Jesus was crucified was high to the city. City missions. It was over the city he wept, it was for the city he died. He put himself in all his life and in his death nearest to men. The cross stands today against the city—the cross and the risen Christ—the city, where men dwell, the one lifts its appeal and the other its exhortation. Nigh to the city, where life is at its keenest; nigh to the city, where death is swiftest; nigh to the city, with its gayety and its grief, its joys and its sorrows; nigh to the city, and the city means need. Oh, that the cross of Christ were preached as it should be in every metropolis of the land! The city slew him; now let him slay the city—and so save it.

What I have written I have written. No, God had written. We speak of inspiration as a strange, distant and exceptional thing. There is none of it than, perhaps, we think. Other pens than the o.e of prophets and pious men have been moved by God's spirit. And yet the hands were free. Prophet and prelate together might say, "What I have written I have written," and yet it was God's writing. No, God has his hand still upon the pens and even upon the presses of the world. Much that has been written seems indicted of the evil one. But it is ultimately self-destructive. "The wrath of the Lord shall praise them; the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain."

And from that house that disciple took her to his own home. The latch-string has been out ever since; the disciple of love has kept open house to the needy and helpless that comes in the name of the Lord. It is the cross that has made Christian hospitality. The Christian household starts forth from the Calvary. Yea, and alms-houses, hospitals, asylums have been spoken into being by that voice on the tree. "Behold thy mother," said the Christ; and presently we are reading of the portion for the widow. And it is the power of the love that has kept open house to the needy and helpless that comes in the name of the Lord. It is the cross that has made Christian hospitality. The Christian household starts forth from the Calvary. Yea, and alms-houses, hospitals, asylums have been spoken into being by that voice on the tree. "Behold thy mother," said the Christ; and presently we are reading of the portion for the widow. 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## The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Governor Campbell says, "It was the free coinage brick that hit him." That may be; but it was a protection brick that laid him low.

Gov. Hovey, of Indiana, was buried at Mt. Vernon, last week, the funeral sermon being preached by his successor, Gov. Chase.

The minions of Gov. Hill stole the senatorial seat of a dead man. The cowardly act was consummated while Senator Deane was borne to his grave.

The Russian authorities will not allow the further export of wheat or oats, nor of products thereof. This will increase the market for America's magnificent crop.

From April to August last year, our exports of machinery to Brazil were \$214,821. During the same time this year they were \$224,104. The reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill brought about this result.

The American hog keeps on his triumphal march through Europe. Austria has decided to admit him with all honors. Soon he, like the hero of Macedonia, will weep because he has not another world to conquer. —Blade.

The Thanksgiving editorials of Democratic exchanges are coming in, and they abound with evidences of national prosperity under Republican auspices, the McKinley tariff included. They have to be honest once a year or spoil their Thanksgiving. —Det. Journal.

Where does Democracy get all its jubilation—unless it be of the Mark Tapley kind—out of the Massachusetts election? The Democrats elected their governor, but the rest of the Republican state ticket was elected by over 11,000 plurality. Governor Russell's re-election was simply a personal triumph. —Det. Journal.

Not satisfied to let Attorney General Ellis have all the fun of interpreting the Democratic legislation of last winter, Auditor General Stone has given his opinion of the tax law. He says it throws the door wide open for fraud and is one of the worst pieces of the last legislature's work. It must be awful. —Det. Journal.

The state taxes are due next week. When you notice that your tax is double what it was last year, don't curse the poor treasurer—he can't help—but lay the blame to the Democratic state administration, which doubled the tax. Democracy comes high, and two years of it will be about enough. —Alpena Pioneer.

The election of Mills, which is most likely to take place, commits the Democratic party irretrievably to free trade and the free coinage of silver; and it will be interesting to note whether or not the shrewd leaders of the party will be willing to take that step in the face of a presidential election. —Kalamazoo Telegraph.

The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle demands: "The silver dollar must be worth as much as the gold dollar, and the paper dollar should be payable in gold or silver at the will of the holder. This is the only sound solution of the money question and the people will not be satisfied with any compromise." The Republican party has already accomplished this and is now fighting to maintain it.

Twenty-five years ago Democratic organs and orators were pointing at "the immense National debt," and freely asserting that "it would be repudiated and never paid." To hear them now one would suppose that they alone brought the Nation through the crisis to prosperity. Just before the close of the war in solemn National assembly they declared "the war a failure." Now they wish to be considered the heroes of the conflict. Twenty years hence they will be declaring that they were the original protectionists and invented reciprocity. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

During the month of September, 1890, our imports of tin from Great Britain were 69,833,109 pounds, valued at \$2,180,791, an average of 3.12 cents per pound. During the month of September, 1891, our imports of tin were 17,861,839 pounds, valued at \$545,791, an average of 3.05 cents per pound. This shows that the Welsh tin trust found it necessary to reduce prices in order to meet American competition, and affords proof, if any were needed, that the tariff, by creating competition through the development of American manufactures, makes the product cheaper to the people. —Blade.

The State Board of Health reports that not a case of smallpox exists in Michigan.

Roger Q. Mills has begun to hedge on the free coinage question. He now says he never promised to oppose it in taking up his committee if he should be elected speaker. Mills sees which way the wind blows. No man who opposes it can be speaker of the next House.

The mortgage grievance will not be an issue in the campaign next year. The farmers of the West are steadily paying off their mortgages, building new houses and barns, buying new farming implements, new furniture and the necessities of life. They are paying their debts at their local stores, and altogether are doing splendidly. The abundant crops and good prices for them have changed their condition into one of complete prosperity. —Blade.

It will be remembered that the Ohio Democrats, about the time of McKinley's nomination, were circulating reports among themselves of an enormous fund to be raised to defeat him by foreign importers in New York. Ever since the election they have been whining because they had no money during the campaign. The fact is they were as well furnished with funds as were the Republicans. Neither party had a surplus of wealth to expend on the campaign.

The movement of our corn to Europe is so free that it taxes transportation facilities. Last week at Baltimore, which is by no means our greatest shipping port, twenty-five steamships were chartered to carry grain to Europe, the great majority of the cargoes being corn. Our exports of rye are much larger than usual and the same is true of oats and barley. Of course, everybody understands that our shipments of wheat are stupendous. We are called on, not only to feed the people of Europe, but their domestic animals as well. —Blade.

The shipments of merchandise from London to New York do not aggregate half what they did one year ago, and some of the freight steamship lines will be withdrawn. The new tariff law is responsible for this. It merely means that we are buying less abroad and manufacturing that much more ourselves. As the prices are in no case higher than they were a year ago, but on the contrary very often lower, every American can congratulate himself on this state of things. —Toledo Blade.

The power of the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas seems to have departed as quickly as it came. In the elections in the ten judicial districts of the state on November 3, the Alliance candidate was successful in but one, and there only because Republicans were divided, and had two candidates in the other nine districts, seven of the successful candidates are Republicans and only two Democrats. The general feeling in the state among those best informed is, that the People's party is out of power to stay out, and that the presidential battle of 1892 will be conducted on the old lines. —Blade.

In various parts of the country, wages are going up because of the new tariff law. The wages of the weavers in the Barnaby mills, Fall River, Mass., have just been advanced. At the Wamsutta mills New Bedford, the wages in various grades of work have been increased. At the recent meeting of furnace owners in the Mahoning valley at Youngstown, O., it was decided to increase the wages of all employees 10 per cent. These are facts to be remembered for the benefit of our free trade friends. —Blade.

Chicago is rejoicing over a cablegram from Germany which says the bakers in Berlin are not able to supply the demand for corn-bread. This goes to show that the efforts to acquaint the German people with the merits of this excellent and cheap food product are beginning to be successful. Well may Chicago rejoice; for corn will not take the place of wheat among the German people, but that of rye. Its introduction there will make a market abroad for more of our corn, and not diminish the European demand for wheat. —Toledo Blade.

The Toledo Weekly Blade Free. The proprietor of the Toledo Blade, the best known political weekly of the United States, are making preparations to create a sensation this winter by sending a million specimen copies to as many readers in all parts of the United States, who do not now take that paper. To that end they invite everybody to send the address of as many people as they care to, by postal card or letter. Send one name, ten, twenty, one hundred or a thousand. As many as you have time to write, only take care to send correct addresses of people that you know appreciate good reading. It will cost but a little trouble, and the thousands who receive sample copies will feel grateful. Send all the names and address you please to THE BLADE, Toledo Ohio.

### Care of Sheep.

It is true, as a Texas paper remarks, that in no manner does system in English agriculture show to better advantage than in the management of sheep. Flocks are restricted to a given area, instead of being allowed boundless range. The sheep are confined within certain limits by hurdles, which are advanced daily. Thus they are given at one time only as much land in grass, as they can eat off clean, and when through with that space they have thoroughly manured it, so that there is waste neither of grass nor of manure. Within the past 35 years the average weight of fleeces produced in the United States has doubled. This is due to the fact that sheep have been better cared for in every way than formerly, and more intelligently managed, especially with reference to breeding. But where sheep raising is to be carried on in connection with general farming the aim should not be the wool alone, but the farmer should try and procure a good fleece and a heavy carcass of mutton from the same animal.

Shropshire sheep are not adapted to one particular locality as some people advocate, but do equally well in almost every part of England and America. They have the power to thrive where any other mutton can live, and are especially adapted to where close confinement is not desirable or practicable. The open air is their delight. They are not easily affected by the storm, like some other breeds, but are always up and ready to hustle, with a lively appearance. Their power of food assimilation is great, and they have a very strong constitution and mature early. —Western Rural.

Major McKinley, Governor-elect of Ohio, in a campaign waged solely on National issues, protection to American industries and honest money. Thursday evening of last week, Mr. McKinley spoke in Boston, Mass., and in the course of his remarks thus defined the difference between the Republican policy of protection and the Democratic policy of free trade, "tariff reform" or a revenue tariff:

"The difference between a revenue and a protective tariff is one of principle, which touches every enterprise of the people. A protective tariff, a more certain agent for raising revenue tariff, encourages the industries of our own country, and protects our own labor. A revenue tariff encourages the foreign shop and labor, and discourages the domestic, for you cannot have large importations of competing foreign products without displacing domestic products, diminishing the demand for American workmen, and increasing the demand for workmen abroad. There comes a time when a revenue tariff fails, because the people have grown too poor to send money abroad to buy; but a protective tariff never fails. Under it we have reached the first rank in the world as a manufacturing, mining, and agricultural nation."

"A revenue tariff never built a factory in the United States. A revenue tariff never built a fire in a furnace, in the United States, but, as a thousand old men in this audience know to-night, a revenue tariff has more than once extinguished the fires which had been built in the furnaces under a protective tariff. You can raise revenues for public purposes with a revenue tariff, but you do it at the expense of your own people, because you have destroyed their industries that gave them employment and wages; there comes a time when a revenue tariff fails to raise the needed revenue, because the people have grown too poor to send money abroad to buy, and then a revenue tariff fails."

Day by day the evidence grows that the Democratic brethren are in a quandary whether to make the fight of 1892 on the tariff issue. Each side points to the result in Ohio as proof that the other side are a set of stupid blunderers any how. The silver contingent say that the McKinley bill elected McKinley, and the tariff issue elected Campbell, and each side has unconsciously contempt for those of the other faction who didn't know enough about practical politics to keep their mouths shut about their intentions till after they have fooled the people into electing them into office. Go ahead, gentlemen, and make both silver and the tariff the issues. We can make it so hot for you on either that you will want to take up the other one. —New York Press.

If butter that to-day sells for twenty cents a pound should suddenly advance to fifty cents, and other dairy products in proportion, what a chorus of howls would come from all the consuming classes! But if tobacco should advance at the same rate very little would be said about it, and there would be no appreciable diminution of consumption. Now why is this? Can anybody explain it with credit to human nature?—And yet, if dairy and other farm products should advance at such a rate it would stimulate every decent branch of industry in the country, and make prosperity well-nigh universal. —Ploughman.

## HALLO!

## HALLO!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

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You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

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The Toledo Weekly Blade and Companion of 1892.

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, the most prominent Republican weekly published, is the only political weekly newspaper in the United States that is edited with special reference to circulation in every part of the Union. It has subscribers in every State, territory and nearly every county of the United States. It has always above 100,000 subscribers, and during a late Presidential campaign had 200,000 subscribers. People of all political parties take it. Aside from politics it is a favorite family paper, having more and better departments than can be afforded by papers of small circulation. Serial and Short Stories, Wit and Humor, Poetry, Camp-fire (Soldiers), Farm, Sunday School Lessons, Tailage Sermons, Young Folks, Poultry, Puzzles, Household, (best in the world), Answers to Correspondents, etc., etc. Only One Dollar a year. Send postal to THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio, for a free specimen copy. Ask, also, for confidential terms to agents if you want to easily earn a few dollars cash.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES for December, that Queen of ladies' monthlies, PETERSON, is one of the earliest and the best. This closing number of its 50th year is especially fine, being rich in illustrations as well as in its literary matter. Howard Seely's "Two Belles of the Border," is a very amusing sketch of Texas life. "Idle Days at St. Augustine," is ably written and excellently illustrated with fine photographs. "My Husband's Cousin," is a capital story, and all the other are good. The fashion department commends itself for the practical character of the plates, the descriptions of style and the plainness of direction for unskipped. Suggestions for making Holiday gifts and other articles of interest add to its value and make it one of the very best magazines published. New writers of well known ability, and new features are announced for 1892 that will add materially to the value of the magazine. Terms, \$2.00 per year, with low club-rates, and a variety of valuable premiums to club members. Send for sample copy with full terms and premium offers. Address PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

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A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.

Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogumaw Street, Cheap.

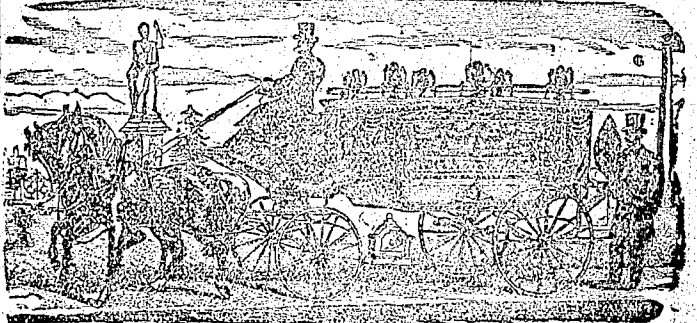
A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville. Fine Brick Store in Hudson.

Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan 29, 11

O. PALMER.

## UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



## AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARS will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Special attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

### AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

### BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

### Horse-shoeing and Repairing

promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable.

May 21/01, 11

A. CROSS.

### GOLD

Fields are scarce, but those who write to Bureau & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and learn how that will pay them from \$2 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$100 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are urged to try. Those who send at once are absolutely sure of easy, quick fortune. All is new.

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

Scientific American Agency for

## PATENTS

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Offices branch for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

### Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year, \$1.00 six months. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York.

### Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds

Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Officers of these municipalities about to issue bonds will find it to their advantage to apply to this bank. Blank bonds and blanks for proceeds supplied without charge. All communications and inquiries will have prompt attention. March, 1891. S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS, 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.



# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1891.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Toys at Fournier's Drug Store.

The deer hunting season closed last Wednesday.

Dolls at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. J. Martin, of St. Ignace, is 108 and still vigorous.

Fresh Gold-dust, at the City Market.

A soldier's monument is strongly talked of at Constantine.

Cab Photos, \$2.50 per doz., at the Grayling Gallery.

O. O. Morse, Lapeer, offers a free site for a beet sugar factory.

Choice Confectionery and Cigars, at Jackson & Masters.

St. Ignace has voted to spend \$6,500 in an electric light plant.

Men's Hand-Knit Mitts and Socks, at Claggett & Pringles.

J. Wilson Staley returned to school, at Albion, last Saturday.

The best Pickles in town are found, at Simpson's City Market.

Mrs. Knight, of Alpena, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. S. Chalker.

Ask Braden to show you those new moldings for picture frames.

Blanchard people find amusement in a mock legislature and Governor.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

There will be a Song Service at the Presbyterian church, next Sabbath evening.

Lumbermen's Socks and Rubbers, for sale at the Store of S. H. & Co.

The contractors on the Twin Lake road are all happy over the mild winter weather.

A first class feed cutter for sale cheap, at this office.

Nottawa has a convivial father and son who whoop it up and paint the town together.

Simpson has just received an invoice of fresh cheese, at the City Market.

Thanksgiving was enjoyed at Alpena on runners, for the first time in many years.

The AVALANCHE and Detroit Tribune, one year, for a dollar and a half.

Walter Babbitt has been appointed deputy game warden, vice Francis Murphy, resigned.

Men's Working Pants, for \$1.50 and upwards, at Claggett & Pringles.

W. Alger and a gentleman from Port Huron, captured thirteen deer during the season.

Ladies will find a new and complete line of Dress Flannels, at Claggett & Pringles.

Do not forget the Musicals to be given next week, by Mrs. Ashmore and her pupils.

Pancake time is here, so is Claggett & Pringles' Pure Buckwheat Flour. They always have it.

The average length of human life is now placed at thirty-three years; 25 years ago it was 30 years.

Now is the time for Minnie Pies, Boiled Oiler and Mince Meat for the same, at Claggett & Pringles.

The Musicals next week should be well attended as the proceeds are to go to our Township Library.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

J. F. Hunt was in town yesterday and reports the bridge over the North Branch, as nearly completed.

Something new in breakfast food. Very nice. Try it, at Claggett and Pringles.

W. S. Chalker is arranging to go into camp for the winter, having secured several jobs of lumbering.

Claggett and Pringle serve the best drinks in town, consisting of choice Teas, Coffees and Cocoa.

Michigan shows the greatest railroad mileage during the year, 439 miles, Georgia coming next with 437 miles.

A fine line of Holiday Goods for Xmas and New Years presents, just received at Fournier's Drug Store.

Charles McLaughlin, of Bay City, died yesterday from the effects of a hunting accident on November 17, last.

Call and examine our Ladies' Hose and Underwear, before purchasing elsewhere, S. H. & Co.

Did you see the cork shoes for men, at Bell's. They are only \$3, and are worth twice the money.

Messrs. A. J. Rose and H. B. Williams returned from their hunting trip last week and report having killed four deer.

Have you seen those beautiful Fashions at the store of S. H. & Co. Call and examine them.

Mary Andrews, of Frederic, left this village Nov. 18th, to come to Grayling and was expected to return the next day. Nothing has been heard from her since, and her husband, Wilson Andrews, would be glad of any information of her.

N. Michelson has the pleasure of entertaining two of his brothers, this week.

Andrew Peterson is the father of a brand new daughter.

A full and complete line of Gents', Ladies' and Children's underwear, at Claggett & Pringles.

FOR SALE—a good span of medium weight horses, for work or driving. Enquire here, or of J. S. Harrington.

A fine line of Mantel and Nickel Clocks very cheap, at G. W. Smith's, two door East of Opera House.

MARRIED, in this village, Nov. 26th, James L. Bradley of this place and Mrs. Bessie Strickland, of Maple Forest, Mich.

We have still on hand 200 Men's Suits and 60 Overcoats, which we are clearing out at reduced prices. S. H. & Co.

Cheboygan ministers take turns in preaching in the opera house every Sunday evening in that place, on temperance.

We have just received a large invoice of Underwear, which will be sold cheap, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Principal E. C. Hicks and wife, of Otsego Lake, were in town Monday night, on business with the Dentist.

Gents' go to Claggett and Pringles for your Neck Weir. They have the finest line in town, made to order.

NOTICE—I will do a general repairing of Pumps, Water Pipe and Steam Works, until further notice.

F. R. DECKROW.

Every man, woman and child should buy their shoes of O. J. Bell. Why? Because he has the largest and best assorted stock.

If you want to make your Lady friend a present call and purchase one of those Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs at S. H. & Co.

Rev. Taylor went to Tawas City, last Monday, to attend the convention of the Epworth League and Sunday School teachers.

Ladies buy those cleaned Currants at Claggett and Pringles. They will save you time and labor. No grit in your cake.

A. A. Smith, ex-state representative from Hilledale, has moved to Grayling, where he has engaged in lumbering. —Det. Journal.

Real Estate for Merchandise, or Merchandise for Plots farms, or Town property. Call at the office of G. J. Tuttle & Co.

Since the closing of the two Alliance stores in Tuscola county, there are but two remaining in the state—one at Alpena and one at Jennings.

Ladies buy your Woolen hosiery, at Claggett & Pringles. They have a fine line, selected, specially for their trade.

Eric Peterson, of Cheboygan, was handling an "empty" revolver Monday afternoon. The bullet went right through the palm of his left hand.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Those new Aristotypes are beauties. Call at Bonnell's and see them. Only \$3.50 per dozen.

Grover Cleveland Nagle is dead. He was the Bay City boy who tried to start a fire with gasoline two weeks ago, and who was terribly burned.

Delinquent subscribers must pay up if they want the AVALANCHE. I have honor and glory enough in the newspaper line and now I want cash.

Frank Doonan, a Roscommon man, is laid up. Last week while walking along the street he was attacked and bitten on the leg by a vicious dog.

Do not make a mistake but take your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry for repairs to G. W. Smith, Jeweler and Engraver. Prices as low as good work permits.

Joseph Charron is putting in a siding from the new railroad to accommodate his mill in Maple Forest, as the Frederic branch is being taken up.

Buy your Shoes at Claggett & Pringles. They have the best line in town for wear, tear and durability. Sole agents for the celebrated Kindego Borth Shoes.

Messrs. Masters, Palmer and Covert returned from Osceola county, the beginning of the week. They report having seen a large number of deer.

M. Simpson, has just received a full line of Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Flour & Co., at the City Market on Cedar Street. He can supply your tables better than any other store.

Jessup Morehouse died at his home in Saginaw, Thursday. He was first lieutenant of company H. Second Michigan cavalry, during the late war.

The Women's Home Missionary Society will meet at the home of Mrs. J. C. Hanson, on Friday afternoon of this week. Mrs. M. STALEY, Secretary.

It is said that the failure to enforce the laws, protecting young fish in this state had the effect of almost completely nullifying the work of the hatcheries.

Mrs. L. J. Miller, of South Branch, is in Grayling, and will remain there during the winter. She has, we understand, opened a millinery store. We have not learned whether Mr. Miller intends removing to Grayling or not. —Det. News.

Charlevoix county has lately been cursed with a villainous concoction called "snowdrift" kerosene. It is said to be more disastrous than forest fires.

A young man named Richardson, of South Branch, is credited with killing the king deer of the forest this season, a buck which dressed 270 pounds. —Ros. News.

John Wilcox, who has been sick for some time, started for An Arbor, yesterday morning, for treatment. We trust he will return with his health completely restored.

C. W. West, of Center Plains, left with us a sample of the corn he raised this last season. It is as good as the best. He will have considerable seed to sell next Spring.

The Roscommon papers claim that the deer in that vicinity are smarter than any other deer, and, although the woods are full of hunters only 12 deer have been killed.

The orthodox clergymen, of Bay City, absented themselves from the dedication of the new mission building because Rev. J. S. Robin, a Universalist pastor, took part.

Four weeks ago we sent subscribers to over two hundred subscribers whose accounts were delinquent over a year each. Only about one quarter have reported. If the rest want the paper, I must have my money.

We understand that Mrs. L. J. Miller is going to open up a fine new stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods at Otsego Lake next week, which is expected to fill a long felt want in the feminine heart. —Otsego Co. Herald.

News is received here of the death of Mrs. T. W. Mitchell, at her home in West Bay City. While it brings with it a shock to her friends, it was not unexpected, and is to her a relief from years of suffering. She was one of the pioneers of this place and was universally respected and beloved, and will be long remembered and sincerely mourned. Her mother and sister were with her during the last days and accompanied the body to Port Huron, for interment.

Teachers' Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the teachers of Crawford Co. on Saturday, Dec. 12th, at two o'clock P. M. in the high school room at Grayling, for the purpose of organizing a local "Reading Circle" or Teachers Association.

All progressive teachers are requested to be present.

W. F. BENKELMAN, Grayling Nov. 30/91. Commr.

The new Aristotype is bound to go. Combining superior beauty of detail, high enamel finish, and much greater permanency. It is a decided advance in Photography.

Bonelli makes them, \$3.50 per doz. Mrs. Ashmore's pupils will give a Musicals, Thursday evening Dec. 10, at the Opera House. The programme is particularly good, and the entertainment is given for the benefit of the Library Fund.

Parties wishing to sell or trade their Plums farms for Merchandise, or for property in other parts of the State or United States, will do well to call at the office of Geo. J. Tuttle & Co.

We charge 5 per cent. for making deals or exchanges—\$100 down for advertising, which is deducted from the amount at close of deal.

Strayed.

From the premises of the subscriber, four spring calves, one white heifer, one white bull, and two black and white spotted bulls. Two or three of them had small bells on them. A suitable reward will be paid for their return or information where they may be found.

P. A. BELLI, Appenzell.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alternative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blisters, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at L. Fournier's Drugstore, 50c. per bottle.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, and determined I would not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles, it has cured me, and thank God I am now well and happy." Total bottles from L. Fournier's Drugstore, regular size, 50c. and \$1.00.

RESIDENT.

A snide comedy company gave a performance at the Opera House last Friday evening. They had not a dollar when they arrived in town. They should have presented the play of the "Pennyless Man".

Mrs. R. S. Babbitt, W. A. Masters, wife and daughter; W. B. Covert; O. Palmer and wife, Misses, Clark, Sloan, Adams and Marvin, teachers in our school and Miss Lizzie Bradley, had an enjoyable three days Thanksgiving at the hospitable home of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Niles, of Osceola county.

Engineer B. F. Beall, has been employed on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central for 20 years, and never had a snafu up. He ran over an Indian with a jag once, a woman at another time, and a third time over a man who had been pushed against his train by a yoke of oxen. Only the last mentioned man died.

Frank, the 10-year old son of D. Betts, of Higgins Lake, is a happy boy. Frank has a little target rifle that uses a 32 short cartridge, and Tuesday while walking in the woods he saw a large buck standing at the shore. He fired, and the deer fell, the bullet having hit him between the ear and horn. It weighed nearly 200 pounds. —Ros. News.

The Thanksgiving dinner at the Grayling House, was one worthy of giving thanks for, by a hungry man, and demonstrated the fact, if not known before, that Mr. and Mrs. Gates know how to run a hotel. The crowd who were present were eminently satisfied, the tables were elegant, the service complete and the Music excellent. What more could be desired is unknown to this scribe.

Notice.

E. M. Roffer, has some desirable Lots on Peninsula Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being agent for the same will give price &c. Oct. 29th. W. M. WOODBURN.

If You Want

Your Harness repaired and oiled, and put for the work done in Potatoes or Wood, you can do so, at the Harness Shop of Sept. 10, 11. —A. H. TOVSELEY.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON. May 3, 11.

Wanted

Savings for Portable Mill, capacity 10 to 12 M. per day. E. A. STIMSON, ST. CHARLES, MICH.

For Sale.

25 sets heavy logging sleighs, 5 feet run; chains; whiffletrees; neckyokes; stoves; blankets; camp-hooks; stoves; blankets, etc. Will be sold very low for cash or approved paper. Call on address F. M. Thompson, Piper, Ogden Co., Mich.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call. H. B. WILLIAMS. Aug. 18th, '87.

Notice.

All persons are hereby forbidden to harbor or trust my wife, Francis E. Range, on my account. She having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation.

C. W. RANGE, Grayling, Mich., Nov. 24, 1891.

PATENTS

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Send model, drawing or photo, with description of the article, to the date of the invention. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pencil, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. C. A. SNOW & CO. Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

STOVES

CHICAGO & WHITE STOVE CO., CHICAGO, ILL., or ERIE, PA.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by mortgage dated the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, executed by Christian Range and Francis Range, his wife of the first part, to Ernest N. Salling of the second part, and said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, in Book No. 11 of Mortgages of said County, at page 11, and the said mortgage is now due and payable, and the sum of Five hundred seventy seven and 10/100ths Dollars of principal and interest and the further sum of twenty five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, the sum of which the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now Therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Grayling Village in said County of Crawford, on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece of parcel of land situated in the Village of Grayling in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as follows to-wit: Lot One (1) Block Twenty (20) of the Village of Grayling.

EARNST N. SALLING, Attorney. Oct. 15, W. 13.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND Office, at Grayling, Mich., October 15th, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Robert Neale against Albert Bromley for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8913, dated Sept. 24, 1880, upon the N. W. 1/4, S. E. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, S. W. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 Section 24, Township 26 N. Range 1 W. in Crawford County, Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 8th day of December, 1891, at which time the respondent and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

OSCAR PALMER, Register. S. PERRY YOUNG, Receiver. Oct. 20, W. 5.

For Exchange.

Fine farms in Virginia, and small fruit farms in New York. Farms in the south part of this state; a stock of Drugs, \$1,200; a \$1,500 stock of Hats, Caps and Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods for exchange for Real Estate. Call and see us. Geo. J. Tuttle & Co.

To the Farmers and Lumbermen, of Crawford County.

I wish to say that I now have my feed mill in first class order and on Thursday of each week will grind for anyone who want work done. I will grind Corn meal and Graham flour for the lawful toll and guarantee you good work and perfect satisfaction. Come and give me a trial. Yours Respectfully, D. B. CONNER.

Extraordinary Offer.

Every subscriber to the AVALANCHE who has paid in advance can have the DETROIT TRIBUNE.

ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

The Tribune has moved to the front place in Michigan Journalism and is without doubt the best weekly paper for Michigan readers.

Call and see sample copy.

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# HOLIDAY GOODS!

Holiday Goods consisting of Toilet Sets, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, JEWEL CASES, ODOR CASES, FANCY WHISK Broom Holders, Photograph Albums, Autograph Albums, Music Rolls, Poems and Miscellaneous Books. Also a large assortment of Toys, Dolls, &c., &c., &c.

At the Store of L. FOURNIER, THE DRUGGIST, Grayling, Michigan.

Grayling, Michigan.

PETERSONS MAGAZINE

REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, LUCY H. HOOPER, HOWARD SEELY, ALICE MAUD EWELL, EDGAR FAWCETT, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, M. G. McCLELLAND, FRANK LEE BENEDICT, EFFIE W. MERRIMAN, ANDRE GERARD.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, FASHION, THE HOUSEHOLD, ENLARGED AND HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

IT AIMS to entertain, instruct, and help the ladies particularly, and the household generally.

Its Stories are from the pens of some of the most popular writers of the day, and are eminently to be the best published anywhere.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## TO DEFEND NEW YORK.

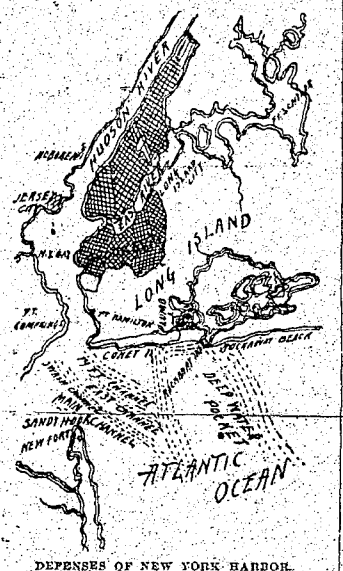
### IMMENSE FORTIFICATIONS TO BE BUILT.

One of the Standing Jokes on Uncle Sam to the Territorial-Military Authorities of the West Destructive Power Will Be Mounted Behind an Impregnable Fortress.

#### Coney Island Cannon.

The engineering department of the United States army has perfected the last details of the plans for a work of vast importance, as it will complete the defenses of New York harbor against any known power of war. These plans are for a great fort of modern mortar batteries, to be constructed facing the ocean and defending the broad gateway of the harbor. The land on which this fort will stand lies at the east end of Coney Island and has been purchased by the government for \$90,000.

For many years the engineers of the War Department have been casting about for a plan for the most dangerous omission in the line of defenses about the ocean entrance to New York harbor, rendered every year more dangerous by the improvements in carrying capacity and destructiveness of the guns placed on ships of war. This danger is a secret from no foreign power. The Coast Survey charts in currency all over the world show it at a glance and in graphic figures. Besides the two of three narrow channels that are navigable through the entrance to New York harbor, in the waters between Coney Island and Sandy Hook, there is a pocket of deep water approaching the Long Island shore from the ocean, some miles east of these channels, that is navigable

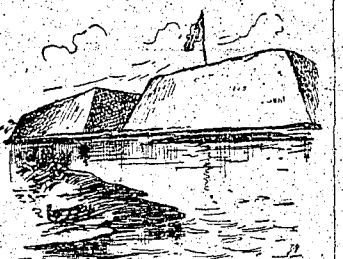


DEFENSES OF NEW YORK HARBOR.

to any vessel, whatever may be her draught.

By means of this deep pocket a man-of-war could arrive at a safe anchorage in Rockaway inlet. Less than six miles away from this anchorage are the cutting waters of Brooklyn, two miles further is the East River and another mile beyond is the heart of New York City. From this inlet a hostile ironclad could bombard Brooklyn and New York with a destruction unparalleled in the history of bombardment, and there could be no effective reply to this attack. Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth, guarding the narrows between the upper and lower bays, would be nine miles away from the disturber, safely anchored in Rockaway inlet, and these forts have no armament that could throw such a distance.

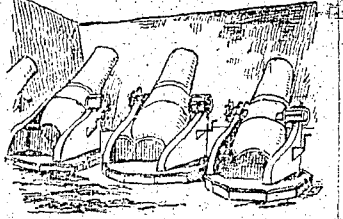
In 1882 Gen. John Newton and a body of engineers from the army made a critical examination of this pocket of water to perfecting the defenses of the great twin cities. They found that this deep water could be brought under effective fire in a circle having Plumb Island in the center with a radius of six miles. They recommended the construction of Plumb Island by the government and the immediate construction of



THE MORTAR BATTERIES.

fortifications there. Since that time several schemes have been proposed for guarding the entrance to New York harbor, but none would include the use of this deep water approach to the shore of Long Island.

Soon after the act of Congress approved Aug. 12, 1890, to purchase lands for defensive purposes, Col. G. E. Gillies, constructing engineer of the fortifications at the city of New York, was instructed by the War Department to examine into the feasibility of building defenses on Plumb Island. He reported favorably on the scheme, and proposed the acquisition of fifty acres of the island to be covered by mortar batteries. The land was owned by the estate of William Engeman, represented by Thomas E. Pearson of Brooklyn. The government offered \$30,000 for the fifty acres for which the Engemans wanted \$150,000. The question of the value of the land was argued before a commission appointed by the United States district court. By the decision of this tribunal the Engemans received



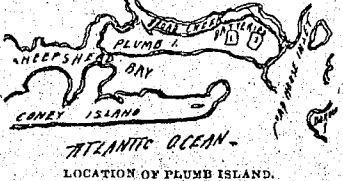
THE MORTARS.

\$1,500 an acre for their land and \$15,000 for the damages that the erection of the fort would do to their adjacent property.

Plumb Island is partly in the rear of the low bar of sand forming the eastern end of Coney Island, known as Lion's Head. The island has a low, slanting beach backed by a few sand-hills and stretches of salt meadows. Behind, across Hog Creek and Broad Creek, the low meadow land extends back for many hundred acres. The highest spot on the island is not fifteen feet above mean

high water. During the heavy seas of early spring a large part of the island is under water. Its only buildings are two fishermen's shanties, now uninhabited. No drier land exists on the ocean shore than this island of a hundred acres, which is isolated by the storm waves from the fertilizer factories at Stewards Island, just across the narrow inlet to Jamaica Bay.

The importance of the work on this desolate little slip of sea sand can not be overstated. It includes the entire outlying ocean defense of the greatest of



LOCATION OF PLUMB ISLAND.

America's harbors and the protection from bombardment of its greatest cities. Hence the map accompanying this article will show the location and strategic importance of the new mortar batteries.

They will command not only the deep-water pocket, but also a low inlet, a beach, to approach the shore from the ocean, but in the longest ranges of the Narrows against the entrance of the foreign hostile fleet to the New York harbor. In case a fleet of warships succeeded in entering the lower bay it could join in the conflict that would arise when they met the guns of the forts that stand at the entrance to the upper bay.

The Plumb Island mortar batteries are to be arranged in two fortifications of earthworks standing side by side and facing the ocean at a southeast angle. Each fort is to be 600x400 feet, according to Gen. Henry C. Abbott, president of the committee of engineers, in whose plans have been prepared. The ramparts of the forts are to be thirty-five feet above ebb tide, and the guns will rest on a body of cement raised ten feet above the low water.

The interior of each fort is to be divided into four pits, each containing four of these terrible engines of destruction, 12-inch howitzers. The guns will be fired out of a great well, as the earth walls of the fort will rise twenty-five feet above the level on which the cannons are operated. The mortars will thus be entirely invisible from the ocean. In the deep pits the guns will be perfectly protected from the impact of the shot thrown by the enemy, as the mounds of earth forming the ramparts are to be of a thickness impenetrable by any known projectile. Within each pit is to be a storage magazine for powder, protected by masonry and earth, and there are to be extensive magazines for high explosives, located at some distance from the batteries. The powder magazines for each battery will hold 100 tons. In the rear two forts will not be paralleled, but will be left open.

The interior of each fort is to be of the new pattern of two-inch mortars known as howitzers, of which successful tests have been made within the last ten days at Sandy Hook. They are breech-loading, and constructed of built-up plan, steel lined, rifled, bored and steel hooped. It is much longer than the old pattern of mortars and is capable of extreme accuracy in firing. The projectiles for one of these monster cannons, which are to be the best of the best, are to be 200 pounds in weight, and the entire shell, of solid bulk of steel three feet long, weighing 625 pounds and costing \$300. Eighty pounds of powder will drive this large projectile eight miles. The gun will fire shells containing high explosives. By this means it can drop enough nitroglycerine on a ship's deck to scatter an ironclad into 10,000 pieces.

It is one of the new two-inch howitzers whose design during the last test firing shattered windows six miles away, and which with a single shot has destroyed \$2,000 worth of armor plating.

#### The Carnival Santa Maria.

Among the Columbian Exposition attractions is to be a fac-simile of the carnival Santa Maria, in which Columbus sailed. It is proposed to have this fac-simile, as nearly exact as possible. It will be a miniature of the Spanish sailing ship in the costume of the time of Columbus, and it will be rigged with the same sort of rigging that he used. There will be on board copies of the same charts that he had; fac-similes of the same nautical instruments. The crew will be of the same number, and it has been suggested that to carry out the truth of history there should be in the crew an Englishman and an Irishman, for, according to Navarrete, the eminent Spanish historian, William Harris, an Englishman, and Arthur Lakin, an Irishman, were members of Columbus' crew.

There will also be a notary on board wearing the ancient costume, and representatives of all other functionaries who accompanied Columbus. It is proposed to have this vessel make its first appearance at the grand naval review, which is to take place in the harbor of New York, where the little ship will be saluted by the monstrous cruisers of modern invention, representing all the navies of the world. At the close of the naval review it is proposed to have this vessel transferred, with ceremony, by the representatives of the Government of Spain, to the President of the United States, and then have it towed through the lakes and the Atlantic Coast to Chicago. It will be one of the most interesting features of the exposition.

#### A Cold-Blooded Husband.

A coroner's case where a man's wife had died very suddenly. It was plainly a case of heart failure, but the husband insisted on an autopsy. He not only wanted the autopsy, but he wanted to see it performed. The body was placed on a table and the doctor began work. The husband watched every movement very closely. Finally the liver and heart were exposed and the heart was found to be greatly enlarged. The husband, more deeply interested than ever, stepped forward and took hold of the heart with his fingers.

"It made my blood run cold," said the deputy, "and I pushed the man away." He seemed to regret the coroner's action very much, and insisted on knowing what caused his wife's death. The doctor explained that it was caused by an enlargement of the heart.

"Wall, by thunder!" mused the man, "I don't understand that. I supposed a big heart made folks generous like, but that woman was the dumbest, stingiest critter I ever saw." —St. Louis Star.

## "PREACHER OF NATURE."

A Reformer Preaches to Soldiers Who Believe in Dress Reform and a Simple Religion.

Johannes Gutzlaff, the so-called "preacher of nature," who attracts considerable attention in the famous old city of Leipzig, is an ex-Prussian army officer, who has taken up his abode in that hotbed of German socialism. He is a tall, handsome man, and he affects a curious costume which excites amusement and astonishment alike in strangers. His shoes are heavy and low cut, dark-green woolen stockings reach to his knees; his trousers of white wool cover the upper part of his legs, while a broad, loose gown of the same material falls almost to his feet. This gown is fastened about his body by two long rows of buttons and a waist-girdle of cloth. On his head, from which long hair falls to his broad shoulders, he wears at times a crown of leaves.

Gutzlaff was born in Koenigsberg, Prussia, in 1853, and was a member of a healthy family. He early showed a liking for the life of a soldier and entered the army in 1871. For a number of years he served as a lieutenant and differed little from his comrades. At the end of that time, however, he determined to quit the service in order to give to the world his religious and sanitary theories. He advocates a return to the simple life in vogue in the days of the apostles and is a strict vegetarian. He is a dress



A SOLDIER TURNED PREACHER.

reformer, an eloquent and impressive talker, a lyric poet of some ability, and his published works on his theories in religion and dress have had a wide circulation.

## A KING CRAB FROM JAPAN.

He Is Eighty Years Old and Has a Stretch of Eleven Feet.

The king of crabs ornaments the cabin of the British steamship Empress, which arrived from Japan with a cargo of tea, says the New York Recorder. He is the biggest specimen of his kind ever seen in New York, and is known as a lion crab. Capt. James Edwards, the commander of the Empress, and his crew had a lively time in capturing the crustacean.

He was seen when the vessel was at Hakodate, Yezo. Efforts were made to capture him alive, but he fought so valiantly that he lost his life in his struggle to escape. He was killed and stuffed as a curiosity, and now occupies a place against the wall of Capt. Edwards' cabin, with an inscription in Japanese above, which, translated, means "a thousand miles in a thousand minutes." He will be taken to the London Zoological gardens. He is valued at \$250.

In his native element the crab was of a deep green color, but in death he became red. The body is round, resembling that of a turtle, and is 7 inches thick and 40 inches in circumference. There are 10 legs, the front ones measuring 21 inches in length and the hindmost pair 25 inches. The pincers of the forward legs are each 6 inches in length; the first joint is 22 inches, the second 10 inches, and the third 25 inches in length. The distance from claw to claw measures 11 feet.

His appearance indicated that he might have made a fierce battle for his captors and afforded food enough when killed for the entire ship's company. One of the sailors, a Japanese named Karna, explained that the lion crab is a very rare specimen and difficult to capture. He is supposed to move at the rate of a mile a minute, and is held in reverence by many of the religious sects in Japan. He grows an inch every year, and this particular crab is supposed to have been nearly 80 years old at the time of his decease.

## Helpful Aliments.

The value of cow-pox voluntarily induced, as a protection against small-pox, is generally recognized. The same principle has been successfully extended to some of the worst diseases among animals, and it is expected that it may yet be applied in the case of some virulent human diseases.

In England gout is a very prevalent and painful disease. In this country it is less common. Our climate is said to be too dry for it. As a result of this the brain appropriates nervous force at the expense of digestive system, and so disposes us to dyspepsia; but dyspepsia compels its victims, in spite of themselves, to indulge somewhat sparingly in rich food, in the too free eating of which goat originates.

Of the two diseases, dyspepsia is to be preferred. It seldom interferes with the day's work, and, except in very obstinate cases, is almost certain to be relieved by proper diet and exercise.

Sick headache may often be counted in the class of helpful ailments, though it is a bitter pill. There are two forms of it: one has its primary source in the brain, the other in the stomach. In both cases there is commonly some hereditary tendency to the disease, but the exciting cause is overwork; of the brain in one case, of the stomach in the other.

The headaches necessitate occasional rest, while the dread of them acts as a constant check upon ten-

dencies which might otherwise result in grave harm. Indeed, attention to diet with a little letting down of the average cerebral activity, professional, business or domestic, will generally insure a comparative immunity from attack.

Acute rheumatism often gives rise to permanent heart trouble. Chronic rheumatism, on the contrary, may be healthful in cases of heart disease.

For instance, enlargement of the heart tends to increase until it reaches the dangerous limit. The patient's safety depends largely on his training himself to such habits as reduce strain on the heart, rheumatic joints in the lower limbs are an admirable aid in this respect. The former rapid movements cease. A fatal running to meet the cars or the ferryboat is out of the question.

The rheumatism is an uncomfortable companion, no doubt, but it may help to a long life—a decade or more, perhaps, beyond the three-score and ten.—Youth's Companion.

## A CITY OF RUNAWAY HORSES.

Dangerous Character of a Stall in Bangor.—The Wild Maine Colt.

The report of the statisticians that more lives are lost in the United States every year through runaways than by railroad disasters will be readily believed by Maine people, for in that state the runaway horse often causes more fatalities in a single month than can be laid to the railroads for the entire year. Almost every other man in Maine owns a horse of some kind, but only a small proportion of the owners are horsemen, and the horses for the most part are wild, untrained, easily frightened by the breaking of a breeching, tug or whistle, or by any of the numerous little accidents that are liable to occur at any time. Thousands of the colts are raised in Maine, but few of them are properly broken, with the result that the state is filled with unmanageable, dangerous horses.

Bangor has long been noted for the runaways that occur almost daily in its streets, and so pronounced has the nuisance become that in certain localities pedestrians are in more danger than they would be in crossing West street or Broadway in New York. Bangor is the center of a large farming district, and hundreds of untrained colts and green horses come into the city every day from the surrounding country. At this season of the year several hundred farmers' teams are daily huddled together in the open market places of Bangor, and Haymarket squares, and when a runaway occurs there the results are disastrous. The principal streets of the city are traversed by an electric railroad, and the cars on the line, with their peculiar noise and occasional emission of sparks, are the pet aversion of the country horses.

It is no unusual thing to see a horse or a pair of horses, attached to a heavy cart, go tearing along one of the crowded business streets, wrecking carriages and knocking down pedestrians in their path, and perhaps finally taking to the sidewalk and crashing through the front of a shop. Four and five runaways frequently occur in a single day, and the exciting events are a fruitful source of items for the local newspapers. Occasionally human life is sacrificed. Within a year two of the most eminent lawyers of the city, the Hon. Lewis Barker and ex-Judge James F. Rawson, have met their death in the streets from runaway horses, and matters have reached such a stage that a promenade in a saw-mill is a safe undertaking compared with a stroll in Bangor's business streets.

## Old Aztec Mines.

A group of old Spanish or Aztec mines have recently been discovered at Las Placitas of this county, about twenty miles from this city, says an Albuquerque (New Mexico) correspondent of the St. Louis Republic. So many years have elapsed since these mines were worked that all trace of their history has been lost and the present inhabitants of the country know absolutely nothing about them.

Explorers recently got on to the trail of what they thought was something good, and by pushing their investigation came upon unmistakable evidences of what were undoubtedly once rich workings.

A very extensive system of underground work has been brought to light. The mineral discovered, while not of the highest grade, is rich enough to pay handsomely, and runs generally from \$50 to \$60 to the ton. The remains have been found in several places of what were once furnaces for smelting the ore. There are also large quantities of slag, and in several instances have been found what are clearly remains of implements used by the workmen.

But what will still be more interesting to the general reader is that these explorations have developed unmistakable evidences of the fact that the work on these mines which was performed nobody knows how many centuries ago, was brought to a summary conclusion by an earthquake or general upheaval of some sort, for not only are the mine workings, smelters, furnaces, etc., buried under some fifteen feet of earth, but there have been found on the same level the ruins of what was once an aqueduct for bringing water to the camp from a source about ten miles distant.

The camp of Las Placitas, referred to, is on the eastern slope of the Sandia Mountains, about twenty miles from Albuquerque, and promises to become one of the most interesting fields of archaeological research yet discovered in this country.

## A Telegraph Blunder.

Thirty pupils of a deaf and dumb school in Virginia started for home over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last week. The conductor of the train telegraphed to Parkersburg, "I have thirty mutes on board. Be prepared to receive them." The dispatch was received all right, but the operator read it miles instead of mutes. Two little cars were awaiting his train as it pulled into Parkersburg.

## The Heiress of Gallantry.

Fair but unfortunate maiden—Dear me! That's the twentieth time I've had to get up to let some fellow get by. It seems as if every man in the house wanted to pass me. Gallant but crude companion—Can you blame them?

## A GOWN FOR CALLING.

One of the Newest and Most Sticking of Fashion's Fancies.

One of the latest fancies is a close-fitting coat of black broadcloth, with skirts which are long in the back and sides, but slope away in front, to show a deep waistcoat of watermelon pink cloth, which has rows of black braid forming a series of points down the front. The collar is flaring and does not close. It is lined with black velvet. A very handsome calling gown is made of biscuit-colored vogue,

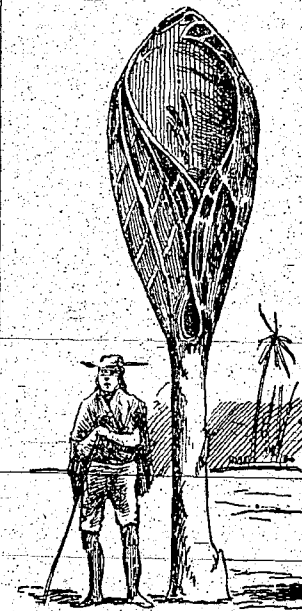


and embroidered on the front of the skirt with silk, shading from biscuit to cinnamon brown, with a touch of gold here and there to illuminate it. Around the bottom is a fringe of cinnamon brown feathers. The coat bodies is very long in the back, but only covers the hips; it is opened over an embroidered waistcoat which fastens with small gilt buttons. The high flaring collar and revers are faced with brown velvet, and edged with the feather trimming. The felt hat is the same color as the dress and is trimmed with cinnamon velvet, ribbons, and feathers.

## A PECULIAR PRODUCT.

Nicaragua Has a Plant with a Single Leaf Thirteen Feet Long.

Nicaragua has one of the most peculiar plants to be found anywhere. In 1869 Dr. Berthold Seeman discovered it, and in 1872 it was forwarded to Mr. Hull, an English horticulturist. It was a plant with a single leaf and the latter was thirteen feet



and eight inches long. It somewhat resembles the Indian turnip. The spathe of the plant contained a flowering portion over four feet in length. In honor of Mr. Seeman, an intimate friend of Dr. Seeman, the plant was called the Godwinii. During the flowering time the plant has a most disagreeable odor.

## Seal Poaching.

Here is the method employed by the hunters of British Columbia who poach upon the sealing grounds: When the schooner sights a seal the little boats are lowered. A hunter armed with two shotguns and a rifle and two sailors to pull the boat take their places and the hunt begins. The boat is pulled quietly toward the animal. In nine cases out of ten the seal takes alarm and dives out of sight before the boat is brought close enough to use the guns with effect, and in no case does the hunter shoot unless he feels sure of his quarry. The seal when shot at once commences to sink, and the boat has to be pulled rapidly up to it when the body is "gaffed" and hauled aboard. This is repeated as long as a seal can be seen. In many cases only one or two will be killed during a two days' hunt, while at other times as many as twenty will be taken.

## A Feminine Triumph.

Old Lady—No use talkin', I used to say this higher education of gals was all fiddle; but I see I was wrong. There's my granddarter, for instance. She's just a wonder.

Friend—I understand she graduated with high honors.

Old Lady—Yes; graduated from Vassar, and she kin do what neither her mother nor me could ever hope to do if our lives depended on it.

Friend—Indeed! And what is that?

Old Lady—She kin tell the time a train is goin' to start by lookin' at a railway guide.—New York Weekly.

## An Antique Custom.

The English people are very fond of keeping up antique customs. In olden times the Frutigers' Company of London annually presented twelve baskets of apples to the Lord Mayor, and the Lady Mayress put a bottle of wine in each of the empty baskets for the carriers, who were also given a dinner. Of late years pineapples, nectarines, peaches, and other choice fruits have been substituted for apples, and this year the ceremony was observed Oct. 7.

## A YOUTHFUL SPECULATOR.

He Corners the Shoestring Market—and Makes \$55,000 in Three Months.

A coterie of traveling salesmen in the lobby of the Palmer House, Chicago, were discussing the subject of fortunate investments and enterprises that have proved unusually profitable when one of the gentlemen remarked: "The queerest case that I ever knew of this kind was that of a boy at Andover, Mass. The youngster was the only son of an old cobbler who had mended shoes and boots all his life and had saved enough to buy a modest home and to lay up a small balance in the bank. The old man died awhile ago, leaving everything to his overgrown, gawky, shiftless son.

"The latter never did a day's work in his life, and as soon as he found himself the possessor of the little shoe shop he at once commenced casting about for a purchaser. He soon converted his property into cash. Then he went down to a suburb of Boston to talk with the manager of a large factory that turns out about half of the shoestrings made in this country. The youngster contracted for the entire output of the shoestring factory for one year! Then he went to another large manufactory at Newark, N. J., and secured a similar contract.

"These two institutions are the only shoestring factories in America. The shoestring business for the ensuing year had been cornered, excepting the goods that were already in the hands of wholesale shoe men in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The young speculator invested his cash in buying up this stock, and within a few weeks had everything in his own hands. This was a corner which the trade had not foreseen. Shoe dealers throughout the country who had ordered their usual stock of goods were horror-stricken to learn that there was a shortage in shoestrings. Well, now, shoestrings are very small things, but they are quite necessary to the shoe business. Within three months the Andover boy sold his contracts with the manufacturing concerns at a net profit of \$55,000, and if he had had nerve enough to continue the fight he undoubtedly would have made double that amount."—Chicago Mail.

## A CURE FOR CROUP.

Simple Remedy for the Terrible Affliction Discovered in France.

Several papers of Paris have published that Dr. Laugier, of Toulouse, had at different times experimented with success with a new treatment of croup, consisting of the cure of that terrible disease, the croup. The new treatment consists in the use of sulphur. Dr. Laugier narrates thus his first experiment in the Paris Temps:

"I called for some sulphur powder, took a tablespoonful of it, which I diluted in a glass of water, ordering to drink one tablespoonful of the mixture every hour, shaking it before using. Next day the child was better. New potion for the next day. The following day the child was cured. The only thing left was a loose cough, which I attributed to the false membranes circulating in the tracheal artery. Asking the parents to save it for me in case the child should expectorate them, two days later a sudden fit of coughing expelled them, and three dried-up pieces the size of a large bean were brought to me."

After that cure the doctor obtained several others, but none more convincing than the following:

"A little girl was dying; neither cry nor the least sound could come from her larynx; the pimples of diphtheria were on the ears, neck, head and cheeks; her wheezing breathing could be heard twenty meters off. The doctor had secured a probe to infiltrate nitrate of silver into the larynx. The parents opposed this, but consented to make the child swallow the sulphurated potion during the night.

"On the next day the child, which I had considered as lost, was resuscitated—the voice was restored; the potion was continued during that day and the next day the child was cured."

The communication of Dr. Laugier is of too much importance not to be the subject of a serious and immediate examination, and it is for the Academy of Medicine to order such.

## The Pig in China.

Chinese life is a perpetual surprise. Man's most faithful four-footed friend, the dog, is relegated to the outcast world and his place filled with the more edible pig. Under these auspices, the dog reverts to the ancestral wolf, and is hardly distinguishable from that disagreeable brute, while the hog becomes a distinguished member of society. Every Chinese porker has a name, and answers it, especially when called to meals, as promptly and knowingly as a well-trained watch-dog. He lives with the family, and sleeps either on the floor of his owner's bed or else in the baby's crib. After breakfasting on families, he sets off on a constitutional walk through the city and suburbs. He makes calls upon other pigs of equal social standing, invades the roves of garden whose gate may be open, and usually refreshes himself by a walk in the surf on the beach, where he whets his appetite with a dozen oysters on the whole shell and a few defunct fishes.

## Ride and Tie.

"Ride and tie" is an old Salem saying. Two men would start out on a journey with one horse. One would ride a specified distance, then, dismounting and tying the horse, he would walk or to the next changing place, where he would find the horse tied and waiting for him, having been ridden there by the man who started out afoot. And so the whole distance would be traversed, each one riding and walking in turn. The item "Ride and tie" and go to Boston" is found in an old account book, at a charge of "four and sixpence."

## Lifetime of Saloonists.

The average lifetime for proprietors of beer saloons is 51.35; proprietors of beer saloons, 51.95; brewers, 42.33. Inquiry has shown that the male proprietors of wine rooms live but forty-nine years, and women who keep wine rooms but forty-seven.

## HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

### STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day.

These Clever Impromptus.

Bulfinch—That was a wonderfully clever speech that your husband just made; and he tells me it was entirely impromptu.

Mrs. Wooden—Oh, yes; quite so. Bulfinch—It is marvelous that he could do so when he looks so tired. Mrs. Wooden—Well, I should think he might look tired; he sat up all night thinking what he'd say.

### The Way with Women.

Mrs. Greyneck—Oh, I'm so tired! I've been shopping all day long. Mr. Greyneck—I suppose you spent the ten I gave you this morning. Mrs. Greyneck—Every penny of it. Mr. Greyneck—What did you get? Mrs. Greyneck—Oh, I didn't get a thing, it all went for car fares.

Rather Cruel.

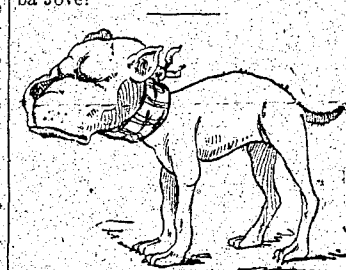
Miss Freshly—Anything new up in the country to-day, Farmer Green? Farmer Green—Wal, yes'm. They be a sayin' that the hog cholera's comin' 'laping our way.

Miss F.—My! I don't wonder you look worried.

### Knew His Own Call.

Suppy—I say, Chappy, I've wather got the idea that 'I wath' could be an actin', doncher know?

Chappy—What's the weason, deah boy? Suppy—Why, old fellah, doncher see, there's a wile I've wath some-weah that weads, 'think twice befoah you ahet.' That would wuin me; it's moan than a fellah can do now to think wuin, and I should just explain if I had to think twice, ba Jove!



This is a dog. Has the poor dog the mumps? Oh, no; he has not the mumps. He only tackled a man with a wooden leg, that's all.

### Knowledge Is Wealth.

Druggist—"You might have charged that young man two dollars for filling that prescription. Why did you put the price at twenty-five cents?" Clerk—"He understands Latin."

### Tea-Growing in California.

Experiments in growing the tea plant are being tried in Southern California.

### Making It Realistic.

Quester—I wonder where Shakespeare got the idea reflected in the sentence, "When graveyards yawn." Based altogether on superstition, I imagine?

Jester—Perhaps, although I can believe such a thing possible to be brought about?

Quester—How?

Jester—By having Dominic Prolix visit any one of them and preach a funeral sermon.

### After a Day's Shopping.

Mr. Stinson (examining some accounts on desk)—I think I prefer the counting to the wedded days. Then there was alternate billing and cooing; now it seems to be about all "billing."

### Doubly Defined.

Tommy—What is a "running account?" Pa says it's an account merchant have to keep of customers that are in the habit of running away from paying their bills.

Uncle—That's one definition of it. Tommy—Is there another?

Uncle—Yes. A running account is, in some instances, an account that gets tired out running after a while, and then it becomes a standing obligation.

### Accounted For.

Gotlett—You say our party is in bad odor with the public. How do you account for it? Sageman—Easily enough. You have a chronic habit of handling dead issues.

### An Experienced Burglar.

Young Burglar—"These spoinin's silver. They are the cheapest kind of imitation."

Old Burglar—"That's lucky."

"Lucky?"

"Yep, Take 'em along."

&lt;







## THE WICKED WORLD.

Occurrences therein for a week.

### KILLED HIS CAPTAIN.

#### A SALT LAKE POLICEMAN SHOT QUICKLY.

Appalling Catastrophe on the L. & N. R. at Toledo—Stranger Caught at Regular Robbers' Roost—Buffalo Full of Grain.

Two Suits Against Dr. Keoley. Henry M. Munroe has brought two damage suits against Dr. Leslie E. Keoley and his inebriate company of Dwight in the Circuit Court of Livingston County, Ill. The first suit is to recover \$150 which Munroe paid to cure of the doctor's treatment. The second suit is for \$12,000 damages for injury to Munroe's health, sustained by reason of taking the gold-cure treatment.

#### FOUND A ROBBERS' CAVE.

Hunters Accidentally Discover the Headquarters of an Indiana Gang.

Near Peru, Ind., the rendezvous of an organized band of robbers that has been infesting that region for years was discovered. The discovery was made by hunters accidentally. One of the hunters stepped upon the trap-door leading into the cave, and without a moment's warning was precipitated to the secret cave. His companions came to his rescue. They found a table in the center of the cave on which stood a lighted lamp, showing that the robbers had recently been there. By the lamp was a deck of cards and a bottle partly filled with whisky. There were also found twelve bushels of clover seed, 250 pounds of pork, fifteen bushels of wheat and provisions. The robbers have been robbed of various articles for the last five years, but could never trace the depredations.

#### SHOT DEAD ON THE STEPS.

Terrible Tragedy at Salt Lake City, Growing Out of Municipal Trouble.

At Salt Lake, Utah, for the past six months there has been a muddle in the police department on account of charges preferred against William T. Parker, captain, and R. Glenn, sergeant. For several days Parker had been drinking heavily, and the fact that he was to be retired preyed on his mind. Among those who testified against Parker at the investigation was Officer George Albright. The two men met in front of the city hall, when Parker grasped Albright by the neck, and, placing a revolver against his body, pulled the trigger. The weapon missed fire, and before Parker could pull the trigger again Albright shot him twice. Parker fell dead.

#### HIGHTED A WOMAN'S WRONGS.

Released from Jail, Where She Was Imprisoned by Villains Who Robbed Her.

David Galley, a tailor living in New York City, complained recently to the Philadelphia police that he had been deceived to that city by a woman named Sophia Stein and robbed of \$1,800. The woman was arrested and convicted, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. Further investigation led to the belief that the arrest and conviction of the woman was due to a conspiracy. The man who had sentenced her was convicted of the woman's innocence, revoked the sentence, and she was set free. Galley, who had returned to New York, was arrested on a charge of perjury.

#### FIGHT OVER A COUNTY SEAT.

Charges of Ballot-Buying Stuffed Made Against Ballot-Box Politicians.

At Niagara, N. Y., a suit has been filed in the District Court, which promises to make lively times for a number of prominent residents of the town of Tonawanda. The suit was brought by the county clerk, J. B. Dwyer, which was organized last January. Notwithstanding that only 22 legal votes were cast in the Battle Precinct, the complaint alleges the defendants, by means of knowingly receiving illegal votes and by stuffing the ballot-box, caused the election of 45 votes in that precinct. The poll books, which should be accessible to the public, were destroyed.

#### WERE SHORT OF CORN.

Failure of Field, Lindley, Welch and Co.

Field, Lindley, Welch and Co., bankers and brokers, at New York, assigned without preference. The assignee is Charles W. Gould. The firm is said to have been short of corn in Chicago, which they carried for Deacon White, who recently failed, and when they sold out their cash corn did not cover the November option. The knowledge that the house was in trouble has been in the possession of a few bankers in Wall street for several days and has had a great deal to do with the stagnation of the market.

#### MET WITH A CRASH.

Fearful Collision on the Lake Shore Road at Toledo.

A Pere Marquette engine crashed into the rear coach of the Lake Shore train at Toledo, and went clear into the coach, all but the cab, before it came to a stop. The coach was crowded with passengers, hardly any of whom escaped injury. Three were killed outright, and of thirty others hurt one will probably die.

#### Blaze at Boston.

At Boston fire started in the four-story brick structure owned by J. A. Little, of the Hotel Pelham. Before it was extinguished the damage to the building was estimated at \$4,000. The building was a four-story structure, the second floor, which was the Heliotrope Printing Company, had an architect's room on the second floor and used the fourth floor for the storage of stock. The firm's loss on fine engravings and lithographic work will exceed \$15,000.

#### Grain Blockade at Buffalo.

The elevator situation at Buffalo grows worse every day, as it must continue to do so long as grain cargoes keep piling in and the elevators fail to take care of them. It is estimated that 10,000,000 bushels of grain are in the elevators and about there.

#### Shot for Another Man.

Charles Jones, manager of the Postal Telegraph office in Elmira, N. Y., was probably fatally shot. Jones was accustomed to call upon a young lady who lived on Clinton street, but had moved. He called at the place and asked for the young lady. The woman who answered his call replied: "I know you. Give it to him, Bert." Almost immediately Bert Vincent, aged 15, a schoolboy and son of the woman, emptied a revolver into Jones' body. Mrs. Vincent, who is a widow, and her son were arrested.

#### Teachers in Rebellion.

Of the sixteen young women employed in the public schools of Woodhaven, N. Y., twelve live in Brooklyn and Long Island City. Last June they obeyed an order of the trustees and signed an agreement which stipulated that they were to reside in Woodhaven. Now these teachers are calling the trustees tyrants.

#### Trunk Despoiled of Contents.

George H. Wilde, an alleged big game hunter, escaped from a North Carolina railroad train from the chief of police of Kingston. Though Wilde was handcuffed and the train running at a high rate of speed, he seems to have escaped injury and got clear away.

## IT WAS A DEEP LAID PLOT.

A Case Almost Equal to That of Lost Charlie Ross.

The 2-year-old son of David T. Beals, who was stolen from his home at Kansas City, Mo., and held for ransom, was recovered upon the payment of \$5,000. Beals had issued the following notice: \$5,000 RANSOM. To Whom It May Concern: Return my child, receive \$5,000 and no questions asked. D. T. Beals.

In the evening a man of strange appearance presented himself at the front door of the Beals mansion. He wore a false-face mask and was dressed very like a day laborer. He told the servant who answered the bell that he must see Mr. Beals immediately. Mr. Beals went to the door. The man said he was a detective; that he had found the abducted child and her accomplices; that they had the child in their possession; that they demanded \$25,000 ransom, and that he was prepared to deliver the child to his parents for that amount. Mr. Beals declined to pay the sum and stuck to his original offer of \$5,000. The man then threatened to kill the child and the detective should deliver the child for that amount. Not long after a ring brought Mr. Beals to the door. He saw his lost child in the arms of the ruffian who had bargained for the delivery of the child. Mr. Beals, who had been \$5,000 in his pocket in order to be ready to fulfill his part of the bargain, counted out the money before the eyes of the man who at the same time placed in the arms of the overjoyed father the lost child, who was sleeping soundly. The man, who was being retraced by the police, was arrested. The servant who aided in abducting the child is under arrest.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

St. Paul Wants It and Is Already Laying Plans to Win the Convention.

Citizens of Minneapolis had hardly got well to work congratulating one another over their victory in securing the Republican National Convention before it was announced that the Democrats were both at that city and St. Paul were laying plans to secure the Democratic National Convention also. Soon party leaders had outlined a method of procedure, and such warhorses as Michael Donnan, the Minnesota member of the National Committee, and William M. Campbell, Chairman of the State Committee, had interested themselves in the matter. Editor Lewis Baker, of the Globe, is also an enthusiast for the project. The plan is to hold the Democratic convention in St. Paul, Minn., and to have the National Committee meet at the same time. The plan is to have the convention in St. Paul, Minn., and to have the National Committee meet at the same time. The plan is to have the convention in St. Paul, Minn., and to have the National Committee meet at the same time.

#### BUSINESS IS GOOD.

An Active Retail Trade Noted by R. G. Dun & Co.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: A week broken by a holiday has shown the usual characteristics—weak speculation, an active retail trade, and a moderate wholesale business. But the great factors have been the same. The retail trade is unaltered. At Boston trade is steady. At Pittsburgh trade is weaker, but manufacturing iron and steel are in good demand. The grain trade is active. At Cleveland, trade is good in all lines, excepting a less demand for manufactured goods. At Chicago, some decrease in demand for cured meats, lard, butter and cheese, but a slight increase in lumber. At St. Louis, trade is active. At St. Paul, trade is active. At Minneapolis, trade is active. At St. Paul, trade is active. At Minneapolis, trade is active.

#### MENACE TO BRITAIN.

Turkey Said to Have Ceded Cape Sheik Shait to France.

Berlin is treated to another sensation. It is the rumor that Chancellor von Caprivi intended to cede to France, in return for added, which has not been officially denied up to the present, and now the people at Berlin are startled by the announcement by the Kreuz Zeitung (conservative) that by a secret agreement with France, Turkey had ceded to France, Cape Sheik Shait, an island in the Persian Gulf, or Bushahr, eleven miles from the north coast of Persia, and which is usually the only harbor for the Persian Gulf. The island is said to be a water anchorage for the largest war vessels. This would give France a deep and powerful military base for her fleet in the Persian Gulf, and would be a great advantage to France. The rumor is said to be a French fabrication, and is said to be a French fabrication.

#### WILL CORN GO TO A DOLLAR?

New York Speculators Excited Over the Rumors of a Corn Shortage.

"Will corn go to a dollar?" This is the question which is being asked in the many of the New York produce exchange men. New Yorkers are excited by the remarkable rise in Chicago, and a few of the old-timers were so much alarmed that they stood aside to let the market take care of itself. There is no doubt that the market of local operators that the Chicago men have formed a combine. It remains to be seen to what extent they will be able to take to the outside public. As the latter are wary, it may be that the so-called combine will collapse, as did the one which was planned a few weeks ago.

#### STUDENTS WERE NOT IN IT.

A New Haven Milkman Declares His Ability to "Lick the Whole Yale College."

While a North Haven, Conn., milkman was serving a customer seven Yale students who had been celebrating their football victory hatched his horse by the tail. When the milkman came back he announced his ability to "lick out" all the students in sight and then proceeded to demonstrate it. He swept down on the seven and literally wiped up the street with them.

#### FELL WITH A CRASH.

Collapse of the Hoisting House of a Columbus, Ohio, Blast Furnace.

The hoisting house at the Franklin blast furnace, Columbus, Ohio, fell and the men caught fire. The firemen had a hard time to get the flames under control. The cupola is leaning badly and is also expected to fall. The loss will not be less than \$50,000. Fortunately no lives were lost.

#### FONSECA DOVED OUT.

Revolutionist Pressure Too Great for the Dictator.

Spaniards from the 21st and 22nd regiments that the opposition to Dictator Fonseca has gathered sufficient force to break through the barriers erected by the government to hold it in check and make itself master of the situation. All that is

known is that the uprising was so formidable that Fonseca considered it impossible longer to maintain his ascendancy and has surrendered his authority. In retiring, or resigning, as he called it, he declared that he did so in favor of Floriano Peixoto, the Vice-President of the Provisional Government, of which Fonseca was the head. The news that Fonseca had resigned spread like wildfire. Everywhere it was received with enthusiastic cheers and exclamations of satisfaction.

#### TWENTY-SIX TAKEN OUT DEAD.

Fearful Loss of Life in a Railway Accident in Russia.

An accident, attended by many deaths, is reported as having occurred on a railway between Orel and Gorki, in Northern Russia. Owing to the breaking of a tire a train became derailed at the bridge which crosses the river Optouchka. The engine, followed by the carriages, plunged along, tearing up the tracks and breaking through the bridge. The train consisted of five carriages in all, fell from the bridge to the ice-covered river and breaking through the ice were submerged, with their passengers, in the chilling waters beneath. Twenty-six corpses have been recovered, and many more are supposed to be under the debris. A number of persons were injured.

#### NEW REVOLT IN SAMOA.

Government of Malletta Defied by the Petty Chiefs.

The steamer Mariposa has arrived at San Francisco, bringing news from Samoa. The natives, who have become dissatisfied with the rule of Chief Justice Cederström, and have raised their voices in loud objections against the taxation which has been put upon them. The petty chiefs, who are now in power, have been called Malletta, six miles away, where Matafua, the deposed pretender to the Samoan throne, has set up his residence. They are all armed heavily and well supplied with ammunition. The government looks to the foreign residents as very dangerous.

#### FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

The Old Homestead Hotel at Jamestown, N. Y., Destroyed by Fire.

At Jamestown, N. Y., three servants and one child were killed by fire at the Old Homestead Hotel. All escapes were cut off and the people in the hotel were compelled to lower themselves to the ground from the second-story windows. The bodies of the victims were found in the room where they had been sleeping. They had been sleeping in a room which was on the second floor. The fire was caused by a gas stove. The loss on contents is about \$5,000. Insured for \$3,000. The Grand Central restaurant suffered considerable loss by water.

#### SWEPT BY A CYCLONE.

Washington City Devastated by a Terrible Wind-Storm.

Baltimore was entirely without communication with Washington. Intelligence was received from that city that a terrible hurricane was raging and that several people had been killed. The storm was a great destruction to buildings had been caused by the tornado, many being unroofed. Immediately after the receipt of this information the wire went down. All other telegraph wires were also interrupted, giving evidence of the fury of the gale.

#### GOLD IN NEW YORK.

Conrad Burger, a farmer living at the foot of Huxley Hill, Ulster County, New York, claims to have found gold-bearing rock on his farm. Specimen rock has been sent to New York City and pronounced by competent judges to be impregnated with gold. Mr. Burger says that a short time ago he leased that part of his farm on which the rock is found to three men for twenty years.

#### PLUNDER METROPOLITAN PASTOR.

Rev. L. H. Herbert, one of the oldest and plainer ministers of the Methodist Church in the United States, died at his home, two miles west of St. Marys, Ohio, of Bright's disease. He was 61 years old and had been preaching for sixty-one years. Over 15,000 persons were converted under his preaching.

#### PARAGUAY, ARK, SCORCHED.

At Paraguait, Ark., fire started in the Best Block, destroyed Bertie Ross' dry goods store. "Hicks" drug store, Newman's grocery, Goldman's dry goods store and several saloons. A heavy snowstorm probably saved the town from destruction. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

#### MOURNED BY HIS CREDITORS.

D. B. Patterson, a politician and lawyer and editor of the Miners' Journal, has disappeared from Pottsville, Pa., owing between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

#### GAMBLING ROOMS BURNED.

At Columbus, Ohio, burglars entered the gambling rooms of the Commercial Hotel, known as the "Black Prince," and by blowing the safe robbed him of \$2,500.

#### BLED GAME.

The last week has been a notable one for hunting accidents in Rockland County, N. Y. Many gunners have been hurt every day.

#### LORD LYTTON DEAD.

The Rt. Hon. Edward Bulwer Lytton, G. C. B., British ambassador to France, died in Paris at the age of 61.

#### THE KEARSARGE AT MARTINIQUE.

The United States steamer Kearsarge has arrived at Martinique, West India. All are well.

#### Mrs. Cyrus W. Field Dead.

The wife of Cyrus W. Field died at New York, aged about 60 years.

#### LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

| CHICAGO.                   |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| CATTLE—Common to Prime.    | \$3.30 @ 6.25 |
| HEADS—Good to Choice.      | 3.50 @ 4.25   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.           | 40 @ 53       |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow.         | 23 @ 31       |
| OATS—No. 2 White.          | 23 @ 31       |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery.    | 27 @ 28       |
| CHEESE—Full Cream, State.  | 12 @ 13       |
| PORK—Fresh.                | 13 @ 14       |
| POTATOES—Caribola per bin. | 33 @ 34       |
| INDIANAPOLIS.              |               |
| CATTLE—Shipping.           | 3.25 @ 5.75   |
| HOGS—Common to Choice.     | 3.75 @ 4.00   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.           | 42 @ 43       |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow.         | 22 @ 24       |
| OATS—No. 2 White.          | 22 @ 24       |
| DATE—No. 2 White.          | 40 @ 51       |
| DATE—No. 3 White.          | 38 @ 49       |
| ST. LOUIS.                 |               |
| CATTLE—Common to Prime.    | \$3.00 @ 5.50 |
| HOGS—Common to Choice.     | 3.50 @ 4.10   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.           | 41 @ 45       |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow.         | 23 @ 24       |
| OATS—No. 2 White.          | 23 @ 24       |
| DATE—No. 2 White.          | 40 @ 51       |
| DATE—No. 3 White.          | 38 @ 49       |
| KANSAS CITY.               |               |
| CATTLE—Common to Prime.    | 3.50 @ 5.00   |
| HOGS—Common to Choice.     | 3.00 @ 4.00   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.           | 37 @ 38       |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow.         | 22 @ 23       |
| OATS—No. 2 White.          | 22 @ 23       |
| DATE—No. 2 White.          | 40 @ 51       |
| DATE—No. 3 White.          | 38 @ 49       |
| DETROIT.                   |               |
| CATTLE—Common to Prime.    | 3.00 @ 4.75   |
| HOGS—Common to Choice.     | 3.00 @ 4.00   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.           | 37 @ 38       |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow.         | 22 @ 23       |
| OATS—No. 2 White.          | 22 @ 23       |
| DATE—No. 2 White.          | 40 @ 51       |
| DATE—No. 3 White.          | 38 @ 49       |
| NEW YORK.                  |               |
| CATTLE—Common to Prime.    | 3.50 @ 5.55   |
| HOGS—Common to Choice.     | 4.00 @ 4.50   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.           | 37 @ 41.0     |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow.         | 22 @ 23       |
| OATS—No. 2 White.          | 22 @ 23       |
| DATE—No. 2 White.          | 40 @ 51       |
| DATE—No. 3 White.          | 38 @ 49       |
| BOSTON.                    |               |
| CATTLE—Common to Prime.    | 4.00 @ 5.75   |
| HOGS—Common to Choice.     | 3.75 @ 4.25   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.           | 37 @ 41.0     |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow.         | 22 @ 23       |
| OATS—No. 2 White.          | 22 @ 23       |
| DATE—No. 2 White.          | 40 @ 51       |
| DATE—No. 3 White.          | 38 @ 49       |
| PHILADELPHIA.              |               |
| CATTLE—Common to Prime.    | 3.50 @ 5.00   |
| HOGS—Common to Choice.     | 3.00 @ 4.00   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.           | 37 @ 38       |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow.         | 22 @ 23       |
| OATS—No. 2 White.          | 22 @ 23       |
| DATE—No. 2 White.          | 40 @ 51       |
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## "GOOD-BY."

They part upon the crowded street.

And part and part; with tireless feet, They stand and stand, their agile tongues Propped by potent, active lungs. They kiss, they part; they backward hie To kiss and part and say "Good-by!" "Well, Good-by!" "Good-by!" "Good-by!" "Well, Good-by!"

#### THE ENGINE PITCH.

The engine pitch, the whistle blows, And to and fro the truckman goes. At "All aboard!" the travelers rush, Except the two that ever gush.

And kiss and part and kiss and cry Above all other noise, "Good-by!" "Well, Good-by!" "Good-by!" "Good-by!" "Well, Good-by!"

#### WITH CULTURED PITCH OR COMMON BAWL.

At church or market, hot or hail, At East or West, all are heard The pair who speak one more last word.

And start and wait and amplify Their parting with a "Well, Good-by!" "Well, Good-by!" "Good-by!" "Good-by!" "Well, Good-by!"

#### AND OH! NIGHT SOME DROPPING DOWN.

With gentle touch to hush the town, There's yet no respite; for below Perchance 'tis Bridge and her beau, Or duty Kate and hers, who go!

To part and wait and say "Good-by!" "Well, Good-by!" "Good-by!" "Good-by!" "Well, Good-by!"

#### —(Emira (N. Y.) Gazette.)

## FRICK WHARTON'S PERIL.

Frick Wharton was an old campaigner.

He was a man of the frontier, who had served his country from the time of the Custer massacre until the spring of 1890. His intimate knowledge of the Northwestern country, and of the Indians and their languages, his perfect horsemanship, his coolness, pluck and readiness of resource made him a most valuable man as either scout or interpreter.

#### HE WAS FOND OF THE LIFE.

He was fond of the life, and bade farewell to all his active years in the government service, but his service was not over. He was a man of the frontier, who had served his country from the time of the Custer massacre until the spring of 1890. His intimate knowledge of the Northwestern country, and of the Indians and their languages, his perfect horsemanship, his coolness, pluck and readiness of resource made him a most valuable man as either scout or interpreter.

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